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2/6

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

TOWNSHIP OF IFFLEY,

IN THE

DEANERY OF CUDDESDON,

OXFORDSHIRE:

FROM THE EARLIEST NOTICE.

BY THE

REV. EDWARD MARSHALL, M.A.

Second Issue, with Additions.

Oxford and London:
JAMES PARKER AND CO.
1874.

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REV. THOMAS ACTON WARBURTON, LL.D.

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AND RURAL DEAN OF THE DEANERY OF CUDDESDON,

FROM ONE WHO HAS AN INTEREST IN THE

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PREFACE TO FIRST ISSUE.

IT is proposed, in the following account of the Township of Iffley, to point out the associations which attach to it from the various sources from which parochial history is to be derived. In such a design many particulars find a place, which otherwise escape notice, but are of use for the illustration of social progress.

It will be seen that besides some earlier incidental particulars, the various subjects chiefly worthy of interest are for the most part accounted for from the reign of Henry II. But no such particulars have been met with to lessen the blank which commonly occurs between Domesday Book and the Pipe Rolls.

The writer is indebted for much assistance, and would especially return his thanks for that rendered by Dr. Guest, Revs. J. C. Clutterbuck, S. Edwardes, W. D. Macray, E. T. Turner, T. A. Warburton, W. West, J. Parker, Esq., and Mr. W. H. Turner.

ADVERTISEMENT TO SECOND ISSUE.

IN the present issue of the "Account of Iffley," which contains the "Addenda," pp. 165—176, inserted after p. 164, the writer desires to draw attention to some points in the consideration of the vexed question of the meaning of the name Iffley, which have been suggested to him.

It has also been thought desirable to print some additions and corrections which have come to notice since the first publication. One of these respects the ancient estate of Lincoln College, and the present description of it, for which the writer is indebted to the Rev. W. West, Fellow and Bursar of that Society. Some particulars respecting a visit paid to Dr. Nowell by Dr. Johnson are inserted from Boswell's *Life;* and some notices of Dr. Brookes, who held the lease of the Rectory, are added from the *Monthly Magazine.* These and other additions and corrections are made in the order of the pages to which they relate, except the notice of the Charter, p. 176.

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
CHAP. I.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	1
II.	THE MANORS AND LANDS	14
	List of Proprietors	55
III.	THE RECTORY	57
IV.	THE VICARAGE, LATE THE PERPETUAL CURACY	74
V.	LIST OF CLERGY	86
VI.	THE CHURCH	95
	The Bells	105
	The Communion Plate	106
	The Churchyard or Palm Cross	107
	The Churchyard Yew	116
	Recent Consecration of the Churchyard	118
	Parish Register Books, earlier than the New Registers commencing with A.D. 1813	*ib.*
	Endowment for an Obit	120
	Ancient Church Goods	122
VII.	THE ESTATES OF COLLEGES	124
	Lincoln	*ib.*
	Magdalen	131
	Brasenose	136
	Pembroke	*ib.*
	Former Estate of Oriel	137
VIII.	CHARITIES	139
	Stephen Field's Charity	*ib.*
	Mrs. Sarah Nowell's School	*ib.*
	Smith's Charity	142

PAGE

IX. MISCELLANEOUS 145
Former Estate of the Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitallers . . . . *ib.*
Extracts from the Registers of the Bishop's Court 150
Extracts from Wills proved in the Archdeacon's Court 153
The Ancient Parish Stocks, and The Elm . 154
Notes 156

INDEX 158

ADDENDA 165

Index 177

ERRATA, &c.

p. 5, *add*, Yiefly . . . 1744 . . . Magd. Coll. Reg. of Marriages; Bloxam's *Magd. Reg.*, Oxf. 1857, vol. ii. p. 372.
p. 6, *omit* line 1, and note l.
p. 7, lines 7—9, *omit* "Igfled—961."
p. 7, line 11, *omit* "an island."
p. 14, line 12, *add*, In the demesne is one carucate.
p. 17, line 5, *for* "scita" *read* "Scita."
p. 17, line 6, *for* "actas" *read* "ætas."
p. 26, last line, *for* "ipse" *read* "ipsa."
p. 53, line 20, *for* "forty" *read* "eighty."
p. 56, line 22, *for* "Magdalen" *read* "Lincoln."
p. 57, line 16, *for* "deo" *read* "Deo."
p. 70, line 22, *for* "Tecnogamia" *read* "Technogamia."
p. 84, last line, *add*, and the Ickford land.
p. 92, *add*, Nicholas Marshall, ob. 1854, buried at Iffley.
p. 105, lines 4, 6, *for* "Shifford," Oxon., *read* "East Shefford, Berks."

AN ACCOUNT OF

THE TOWNSHIP OF IFFLEY.

CHAPTER I.

General Description.

THE parish of Iffley[a], one township of which it is now proposed to describe, being so much as is comprised within the Award of the Iffley Inclosure, is situated in the Deanery of Cuddesdon, the Hundred of Bullingdon, and the Union of Headington, and is in the County of Oxford; but there are some small portions which are or were anciently supposed to be in the County of Berks.[b] The village of Iffley

[a] The legal definition of a parish, *Parochia*, is: "Locus in quo degit populus alicujus ecclesiæ."—Jeffrey's Case; Stephen's *Commentaries*, 1868, vol. iii. p. 111, n.

[b] Iffley is described in the Act for, (not printed,) and in the Award of the Inclosure, as in the County of Oxford. But in one of the muniments of Lincoln College, it appears that in the 19th of Richard II., 1386, John Bereford granted to Thomas and Agnes Freen all his lands and mill in Yifteley, in Oxon. and Berks.; and in a Final Agreement of the 3rd of Henry IV., 1401-2, Thomas Covele and other claimants, and Thomas and Emma Freen deforciants, the description is, two messuages, three tofts, thirty-one acres of land, and one of meadow in Yefteley in Oxon., and two acres of meadow in Yefteley in Berks.

In the map of the Award the portions on the farther side of the Thames are shewn, but are not described as in the County of Berks. The Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, Vicar of Long Wittenham, Berks., whose information on these points is well known, has written on the subject:—"I can quite understand that there should be some confusion as to the boundary of the counties on the river bank. The river is continually changing

is on the left slope of the valley of the Thames, at a mean distance of a mile and three quarters from Oxford, in a southward direction, and is built on the ground which rises towards the east, at a short distance from the stream, while the limits of the township reach to it, and at some points cross it [c], and have

---

its course, so that the county-boundary is changed from mid-stream, and by degrees the river leaves the county and gives a false boundary. In this parish we have one meadow of eight acres on the Oxfordshire side; there is external evidence in the nature of the soil of a change of bed to the river, two pieces of land have not long since been sold, one of about one, and the other of about two acres, which will be absorbed in Oxfordshire, because they are now added to an Oxfordshire farm; the eight acres are attached to a Berkshire farm, and the ditch and fence are still existing as a boundary, that probably might be Saxon. Moreover there is evidence that there is in this same place a still greater deviation from the original bed. In consequence of this there was a dispute about a century since, respecting the burial of a man who was found drowned, between the parishes of Clifton, in Oxon., and Wittenham, in Berks."

The best information of the Thames Conservancy places the whole of Iffley in Oxon.

[c] The description of the portions separated by the stream in the Award is:—

No. on Map.	Description.	a.	r.	p.	Owner.
4	Little Kidney	1	3	25	Lincoln College
58	Ham on the other side of the river	0	0	8	of all.
59	. . . . .	0	1	6	
60	. . . . .	0	0	35	
61	Ait by the back stream . .	0	0	23	
62	Ait by the Pond	0	0	25	
63	Ham in Berry Mead . . .	0	0	29	
64	Ait by the Pound	0	1	3	
65	The Island	0	0	6	
66	Ham in Berry Mead . . .	0	1	22	
	Total	3	2	22	

been supposed to extend into Berkshire. The river at this part of its course, which was once called the Thames[d], has commonly the name of the Isis, which indeed is in its origin the earlier one, "containing the Celtic root, *uisge*, in a re-duplicated form, and the Tamesis, or Thames, is the broad Isis[e]."

The name of the village of Iffley, as the word is now written, has appeared under several forms, and has been found with the following variations:—

	A.D.	
Gifteleia	941—6	*Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, 1858, v. i. p. 89.
Givetelei	1086	*Domesday Book.*
Giftele	c. 1220	Magd. Coll. Muniments.
Giftelei	c. 1610.	Br. Twyne, in Kennett's *Par. Ant.*
Gifeteley	1727	*Magn. Brit.*, Lond., 1727; Oxon., p. 409.
Gifteley	1772	Camden's *Brit.*, vol. i. p. 301, ed. Gibson.
Giffthebure	1303-4	Linc. Coll. Mun.
Gyffthebure	——	Ibid.
Hiftelay	c. 1230	Magd. Coll. Mun.
Hyftele	1284	Linc. Coll. Mun.
Hiffteleye	——	Ibid.
Hiftele	1200	Wood MS. x. f. 18, Bodl. Libr.
Feteleg (?)	*temp.* Henr. III.	*Testa de Nevill*, p. 117.
Mitteleg (?)	*temp.* Henr. III.	*Ibid.*, p. 116.
Zyfteley	1411	Linc. Coll. Mun.
Zyfteleye	1340	*Cal. Non. Inq.*, 1807, p. 134.
Ziftele	c. 1387	*Cal. Rot. Chart.*, 1803, p. 191.
Zistele	1369	Release of John de Nowers.
Zefteley	1402-3	Linc. Coll. Mun.
Zefftley	1466	Ibid.
Witele (?)	1195	*Rot. Cur. Reg.*, 1835, vol. i. p. 112.
Yistelee[f]	1287	*Cal. Rot. Chart.*, 1803, p. 129.

[d] See *Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, Lond. 1858, passim.

[e] See Taylor's *Words and Places*, 2nd ed., p. 202. Lond., 1865.

[f] "Obiter moneam literam illam *g* inter Anglosaxones propius accessisse ad sonum recentis *y*... et in multis nominibus manifestum est,

Yistele	1331-2	*Abbrev. Rot. Orig. in Cur. Scac.*, 1810, vol. ii. p. 221.
Yiftelei	c. 1250	Magd. Coll. Mun.
Yiftele	1200	Wood MS. x. f. 18. Bodl. Libr.
Yifteley	1472	Magd. Coll. Mun.
Yvetelay	1190-1	Pipe Roll.
Yftelei	c. 1250	Magd. Coll. Mun.
Yfteley	1258; 1547	Magd. Coll. Mun.; Comm. of 1 Edward I.
Yfteleye	1285-6	Magd. Coll. Mun.
Parva Yfteleye[g]	1267-8	*Abbrev. Placit.*, 1811, p. 177.
Ysteleye	1535	*Val. Eccl.* Henr. VIII., 1810-34, vol. ii. p. 173.
Yftelege	1229-30	Magd. Coll. Mun.
Yftele	c. 1220	Ibid.; Osney Register.
Yftel'	1154	Kenilworth Register.
Yyfeley	. . . ?	Peshall's *Ant. of Oxf.*, Lond., 1773, p. 278.
Yhittele	1286	Magd. Coll. Mun.
Yvetele	*temp.* Henr. III.	*Testa de Nevill*, p. 105.
Ystele Parva	1289	*Cal. Inq. post Mort.*, 1806-28, v. ii. p. 101.
Ystle[h]	c. 1200	Dugd. *Mon.*, vol. vi. p. 222.
Yifle	1656	Parish Register.
Yifley	1742	Ecton's *Thes. Rer. Eccl.*, Lond. 1742.
Yiftley	1650; 1830	Hobart's *Reports*, Lond. 1650, p. 122; Incl. Award.
Yeftesle	1208	*Rot. Litt. Pat.*, 1835, vol. i. p. 84.
Church Yeftley	1302	Linc. Coll. Mun.
Yeftelay	1425-6	Ibid.

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ut in *ig*... Horum autem illi meminerint necesse est qui vetera nomina, qualia traduntur a Beda et aliis, in hodiernis vestigare velint."—R. Hussey, Bæd., *Hist. Eccl.*, lib. v. c. ii. not. p. 248. 1846.

[g] This does not mean Littlemore. There is mention of tenants "tam de Littlemor quam de Parva Iftele," *Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 713.

[h] From the Charter of Henry de Clinton, as spelt in Dugd., *Mon.*, vol. vi. p. 222. But in the Register of Kenilworth, Harl. MS. 3650, p. 119, it appears to be Yftel'. A similar mistake of *s* for *f* may have elsewhere occurred.

Yeyftlay	1475	Harl. MS., 6952, p. 226.
Yeftele	c. 1290	Linc. Coll. Mun.
Yeftle[i]	1385	*Cal. Rot. Pat.*, 1802, p. 213.
Yestele	1331	*Cal. Inq. post Mort.*, vol. ii. p. 40.
Yestley	1535	*Val. Eccl. Henr. VIII.*, vol. ii. p. 171.
Yeastley	1594	Special Commission.
Yffley	1552	Comm. of the 6th of Edward I.
Yfley	1552	Ibid.
Yefley	1742	Ecton's *Thesaurus*.
Yeftly	1630-1	Bishop's Visitation Book.
Yeofley	1655; 1813	Dring's *Catalogue*, Lond. 1655; Brewer's *Topogr. of Oxon.* p. 267.
Eanflæde[k] (?)	952	*Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, vol. i. p. 180.
Esteley	1266	Priors of Kenilworth: Dugd., *Mon.*, vol. v. p. 221.
Eyfley	1742	Ecton's *Thesaurus*.
Eifley	1691	Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* 1691.
Eifly	1742	Ecton's *Thesaurus*.
Ivittelai	1164-5	Pipe Roll.
Ivetelei	c. 1230	Magd. Coll. Mun.
Iveteleg	*temp.* Henr. III.	*Testa de Nevill*, p. 101.
Ivetalai	c. 1210	Magd. Coll. Mun.
Ivetel	1218	*Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 39.
Iveclay (?)	1213	*Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.* 1835, p. 507.
Iftelee Parva	1274	*Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 711.
Iftele	....	*Ibid.*
Istele	1291	*Taxat. Eccles. P. Nich.* 1802, vol. ii. p. 31.
Istell	*temp.* Henr. III.	*Testa de Nevill*, p. 113.
Istreleya	1225	Extr. Linc. Reg.; Brit. Mus.
Istley	1535	*Val. Eccles.*, vol. iv. p. 28.

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[i] It is so printed. But in the original it is Yistele.

[k] Eanflæde gelade, Iffley waters. "Metae de Hengestes ige (Hinksey). Ærest on meagthe ford... of ȝdyr leage to tham stane thæt on Temese æt Eanflæde gelade thæ amid streame thæt hit cimeth eft on mægtha ford."—*Chron.*, ubi supr.

Igfled[l] (?)	961	*Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, v. i. p. 336.
Iffeley	1577	Will of Arthur Pitts.
Iflye	*temp.* Charles I.	Linc. Coll. Mun.
Ifly	1658	Wood MS. Bodl. Libr.
Isley	1656	Spelman's *Villar. Angl.*,[m] Lond. 1656.
Ifley	Ibid.	*Ibid.*

The origin of the name, which it is in every case of interest to trace, has been thus variously conjectured. Dr. Ingram remarked :—

"There is every reason to believe that the name was originally derived from the Saxon, Giftalega or Giftelege, which in Latin would be *campus donationum*, the field of gifts, or Giftley[n]."

Mr. Taylor has observed more recently :—

"It is not difficult to prove that the present aspect of the valley of the Thames is very different from what it must have been a thousand years ago. Instead of being confined within regular banks, the river must have spread its sluggish waters over a broad lagoon, which was dotted with many islands. This is indicated by the fact, that the Anglo-Saxon word *ea*, or *ey*, an island, enters into the composition of the names of many places by the river-side which are now joined to the mainland by rich pastures. Bermondsey, Putney, Chertsea, Moulsey, Iffley, Osney, Whitney, and Eton, or Eaton, were all[o] islands in the lagoon[p]."

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[l] Igfledwege occurs in the boundaries of a charter of King Edgar, and is translated, Ifly Road, vol. ii. p. xxxii. Kemble translates, Ifield, Berks. See Index; to *Codex Dipl. A.-S.*

[m] Spelman gives both this form and the one following, as if denoting different places.

[n] *Memorials of Oxford;* Iffley, p. 1, vol. iii.

[o] To these may be added Hengestesige, or Hengesteseie, Hinksey, near Oxford.

[p] *Words and Places*, Lond. 1865, p. 348.

Mr. Edmunds has stated still more recently :—

"*Iff*, the old English, commonly known as Anglo-Saxon, [is] corrupted from *efes*, the margin or edge of anything; hence the edge of a roof is called the eaves. Example: Iffley, Oxfordshire, the meadow on the edge of a wood or stream [q]."

Two supposed early forms of the name, Igfled, which occurs in the boundaries of a charter of King Edgar, in 961 [r], and Eanflæde, which occurs in a charter of King Edwi in 952 [s], point to a derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *ea, ey, ei, ig, ige, i*, an island, all of which can be traced in the first syllable of the word, through its many variations; and *fled*, from *flede*, a flood, a site liable to floods. The Latinised form Gifteleia [t] is met with in a legendary account in the Chronicle of the Abbey of Abingdon, referring to the reign of King Edmund 941-6, and Givetelei occurs in Domesday Book, 1086. The form Ivittelai is that of the Pipe Roll of 1164,5, and Yvetelay of that of 1190,1; and independently of the supposed early forms of Igfled, and Eanflæde, it might be conjectured that the name signified Yffes Leah, the land of Ive, Ife, or Yffi.

The parish may be considered to be composed of three parts; Iffley, Hockmore [u] in Middle Cowley, and

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[q] *The Traces of History in the Names of Places.* Lond. 1869, p. 197.

[r] *Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, vols. i. p. 336; ii. p. xxxii.

[s] *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 181. [t] *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 88.

[u] This is called "The Ockmere," in the boundary of the lands of St. Frideswide's Monastery: "fro the acre into the ockmere, fro that mere, &c." Dugd., *Mon.*, vol. ii. p. 144.

a portion of Littlemore. The origin of this distribution of the lands is doubtless to be accounted for, as in other similar cases, in this manner. As parishes were formed, the limits of the new parish were determined by the extent of the lands of the owner who defined it, and who built the church, for which he appointed an officiating minister, and to which he appropriated, as he was allowed to do, his tithes:—

"For if a lord had a parcel of land detached from the main of his estate, but not sufficient to form a parish of itself, it was natural for him to endow his newly-erected church with the tithes of these disjointed lands, especially if no church was then built in any lordship adjoining to those outlying parcels [y]."

The position of the village has been thus described:—

"Crossing the river at Sandford, the coral rag forms, in conjunction with the calcareous grit, a tabulated area, on which are built the villages of Iffley, Cowley, Temple Cowley, Headington, Elsfield, Beckley, and Stanton St. John, the sites for which have been evidently chosen with reference to the advantages which such a position secures, such as water supply, elevation, and dryness [z]."

This formation reaches to the edge of the river at the Rectory garden, and for a short distance to the north and south. On either side beyond this limit there is interspersed a line of alluvial deposit between it and the water; between Rose Hill and the Cowley brook the Oxford clay appears; at the top of the hill,

[y] Stephen's *Comment. on the Laws of Engl.*, vol. i. p. 124. 1868.

[z] *Memoirs of the Geolog. Surv.; sheet* 13, Lond. 1861, p. 7.

on the south-east of the Rectory, the Kimmeridge clay forms the upper layer.

The level of the river has been altered from time to time for the purposes of the navigation. By an Act of the 21st of James I., c. xxxi. :—

"There were locks[y] and turnpikes made on the river Isis, when it was made navigable from Oxford to Burcot, which are absolutely necessary for that purpose on shallow rivers that have also great falls, to keep up the water and give the vessels an easy descent . . . whereof there are . . . one at Iffley, another at Sandford."

In 1771, the Thames Navigation Act was passed, 10 Geo. III. c. 25, which made additional provision for the navigation of the river. But it is not impossible that a still greater change may take place. It has recently been proposed[z] to remove the mill and the lock at Iffley, and substitute a long reach of water extending from Oxford to Sandford, which would make the level of the water between Iffley and Oxford lower, while the bed of the river would have to be deepened by dredging. The object of this alteration, which has been advocated by Mr. N. Beardmore, is to improve the drainage of Oxford.

The meadows on the side of the river are, as may be supposed, rich in water-plants. Among these is most conspicuous the Fritillary, chequered daffodil, or snake's-head, which derives its botanical name *Fritil-*

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[y] Plot's *Nat. Hist. of Oxfordshire*, c. ix. § 43, 1705, p. 237.

[z] *Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Thames Navigation Bill;* printed July 5, 1866, p. 614.

laria from the *fritillus*, the common accompaniment of a chequer-board. It is a rather rare bulbous plant. The *Fritillaria meleagris*, with long narrow leaves, and a solitary drooping flower, formed like a tulip and curiously chequered with pink and dull purple, as well as a variety with cream-coloured flowers, may be seen in April and May in great numbers rising above the short grass. Dr. Sibthorp noticed the Cowley meadows as a locality where this plant might be found [a].

A portion of the parish is known as Rose Hill, the name of which is due to the builder of the first house in that situation. Mr. Ireland, a successful medical practitioner in Oxford, built a house on the hill, which was afterwards the property and residence of Mr. Wootten. He took pains that the name should be attached to the house, and that people should be referred to him as residing there. From this it was always called Rose Hill, and the two on either side of it were known by the same name, as they were built. The name extends now as far as the inn so well known as the "King of Prussia," simply from this extent of ground being on the same ridge. Mr. Ireland afterwards used the title of M.D., and resided in the latter part of his life at another house in Iffley, retaining an old-fashioned dress, with ruffles and pigtail, after the custom of wearing these had grown into disuse. He died about forty-five years ago.

According to the census of 1861 the population of

[a] Walker's *Flora of Oxfordshire*, p. 92. 1833.

Iffley and Hockmore was 1004, of which the larger portion by far is in Iffley.

The extent of the township of Iffley is stated in the Inclosure Award[b] to be 456 acres and 12 poles, exclusive of the roads, which take up 16 acres, 3 roods, and 14 poles,—in all, 472 acres, 3 roods, and 26 poles.

The first mention of Iffley, as Gifteleia, occurs in a legendary account preserved in the Chronicle of the Abbey of Abingdon, referring to the date 941-6. It may be summarily given as follows: In the time of King Edmund there arose a quarrel between the abbot and monks of Abingdon on the one part, and the inhabitants of a village in Oxfordshire on the other, respecting a meadow called Beri, belonging, as the Chronicle asserts, of right to the church of Abingdon. To determine this the abbot and monks, with three days' fasting and prayer, sought divine help, and were moved, as was piously supposed, to adopt the following course, in order to vindicate their right. Early in the morning they took a circular disc, on which they placed a handful of corn and put in it a wax taper. The taper was lighted and the whole set afloat on the river by the church, while a few of the brethren followed in a boat. It went on before them and pointed out the lands of the Abbey, going from one side of the river to the other, until it came to a stream near

[b] This does not agree with the acreage as calculated from the Rate-book, 1869. But this latter does not appear to be more than an approximate estimate. It seems in some instances to be erroneous and to need revision.

the meadow called Beri, at which the taper miraculously left the course of the Thames, and made a circuit of the meadow between the Thames and Iffley, which meadow in the winter, and frequently in the summer, is surrounded by water like an island. Upon this the villagers, both the Oxfordshire and Berkshire ones, declared that the meadow belonged to Abingdon [c].

Among the estates of the Abbey of Abingdon at the dissolution of the monasteries there was: Pratum voc' Bury Mede [d], of the yearly value of £8, in the county of Berks. In the Inclosure Award for Iffley, the large meadow on the right bank of the river, opposite to Iffley, is called Berry Mead. And it may possibly be intended that the deviation from the principal course of the river took place in one of the various channels which are still observable here [e]. But the stream must have undergone many changes from various causes, so that its present condition cannot determine the question.

There is but little special notice of the way in which Iffley was affected by public events. But the influence which these must have had may be learned in some measure from the changes in the descent of property, and the succession of the clergy. It is supposed to have had its share in the disturbances which accom-

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[c] *Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, Lond. 1858, vol. i. p. 88.

[d] Dugd., *Mon.*, vol. i. p. 527.

[e] "The spacious mead between Oxford and Giftelei, or Ifley, was in the reign of King Athelstan called 'Beri.'"—B. Twyne, MS. C. 2, p. 253, where the story is narrated. Kennett, *Par. Ant.*, vol. i. p. 553. The appearance of this part has been altered by the Inclosure.

panied the civil war in the seventeenth century, as the following extract shews:—

"1644. Munday the 27th of May the rebels possessed themselves of Abbingdon.

"Tuesday they faced at Cumnor and Ilsley (Iffley) a myle from Oxford.

"Wednesday the 29 we scouted beyond Cumnor and mett with some of them: none hurt on either side.

"Thursday a great body of foote of them appeared upon Bullingdon Greene; some bodyes of theire horse and many of their scoutes appeared on the hill neare neare [sic] the citty of Oxford, on the East side. Divers of us went out and met them singly. One Captayne Bennett was slayne[f]."

Anthony Wood[g] mentions the injury done to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew by the rebels, and their destruction of Winifred's well, which was ten furlongs to the east of the chapel.

In later times, during the Swing riots of 1830,1, Iffley took its place among the defenders of law and order. A large number of special constables was sworn in, staves of an approved pattern were provided, the door of the Rectory was pierced for firing, and it was determined to resist the rioters who were reported to be likely to advance upon the village, until assistance could be procured from the troops which were quartered in Oxford. No attack however was made.

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[f] Symonds' *Diary*: Camd. Soc., 1857, p. 7.

[g] Peshall's *Ant. of Oxford*, 1773, p. 278.

CHAPTER II.

The Manors and Lands.

IN the time of the Confessor, Iffley was held by Azor, a Saxon chief, probably son of Lefsi[a], and father of Ulph[b]; and it afterwards became the property of Earl Alberic, to whom it was granted by the Conqueror. It has been doubted[c] whether it can be determined who Earl Alberic, or Aubrey, is. But a recent writer[d] of great authority considers that he is Alberic de Vere. The value of Iffley had somewhat decreased before the time of the Survey, as appears from the following entry in "Domesday Book:"—

"Earl Alberic held of the King Givetelei: there are four hides: the land is of six carucates: and five serfs and fourteen villeins with six bordars have four carucates: there is a fishery of four shillings: and twenty-four acres of meadow and one quarentine of pasture: wood two quarentines in length and in breadth: it was worth one hundred shillings: now four pounds: Azor held it freely in the time of King Edward."

This is a very similar statement of quantity with the extent, as already mentioned, of 472 acres, 3 roods, and 26 poles. The hide, which is commonly supposed

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[a] *Domesday Book;* Northamptonsh., f. 223.

[b] Baker, *Northamptonsh.*, vol. i. p. 560.

[c] Sir H. Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday Book*, vol. i. 1832, p. 367.

[d] Rev. W. H. Jones, *Domesday Book for Wilts.*, 1865, p. 61.

to be of 120 acres, is as much as one plough with its beasts would suffice to cultivate in a year, and is the Saxon measure of land. The carucate, which is to be interpreted, the plough-land, is also as much as one plough with its beasts would cultivate in a year, and is the Norman measure, with a view to assessment. The value of money is usually estimated at thirty times its amount [e].

After the possession by Earl Alberic, and previously to 1086, Iffley had reverted to the King: for "at the time of the Survey all Earl Aubrey's Manors were in the hands of the King [f]." The circumstance has been thus explained on the supposition that he was not Aubrey de Vere. Alberic was created an Earl by the King: but "being a man [g] unfit for public business, soon returned hence into his own country." "He had [h] not quitted England at the commencement of the Domesday Survey, in which Northumberland [i] is not included, or his name would not have stood in the lists of tenants in capite; and if his departure had taken place long prior to its completion, his lands would probably not have remained in the hands of the King, but have been wholly or in part granted out again."

But Earl Alberic [k], or Aubrey de Vere, on the supposition that he is to be so identified, is said to have been

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[e] *Facsimile of Domesday Book for Oxon.*, 1862; Introduction.

[f] Ellis, *Introd. to Domesd.*, vol. i. p. 367.

[g] Dugd., *Baron.*, vol. i. p. 56.

[h] Baker's *Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 561. Lond. 1822-38.

[i] He was supposed by Baker to have been Earl of Northumberland.

[k] Burke, *Extinct and Dorm. Peerages, &c.*, p. 549.

son of Alphonsus, Count of Flanders[l], and to have come over with the Conqueror, from whom he received numerous grants of manors, one of which was of Kensington, and another of Hedingham, in Essex, where his castle was: he married Beatrice, Countess of Ghisnes, and had five sons.

The date of 1088 is assigned for the death of Earl Aubrey by Sir Bernard Burke. But the Chronicle of the Abbey of Abingdon describes him as surviving until the time when Faritius was Abbot, who was appointed in 1101[m]: and there is a charter[n] of Henry I., in which he authorises the donations made to the Abbey by Earl Aubrey, his wife and sons, and their men, which bears this date; of which Faritius received full seisin on St. Cuthbert's day in that year, by the hand of Picot, the sewer of the said Aubrey, and at the command of the same and of his wife Beatrice, with the assent of the rest who were therein interested. The Church of Kensington was given by him to the Abbey, on account of the treatment which his son received there from Faritius, in his sickness, of which he died. Earl Aubrey also built a cell on his estate at Colne, in Essex, to be subject to the Abbey, where he and his successors might be buried. The date of this foundation is placed by Dugdale, as "not long after the year 1101[o]." To this cell Earl

[l] Dugdale, *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 188, supposes that there is no evidence that Aubrey de Vere was a foreigner, and considers him to have been an Englishman. But see p. 15, supr.

[m] *Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, vol. ii. p. 286.

[n] *Ibid.*, pp. 57, 9.

[o] *Mon.*, vol. iv. p. 95.

Aubrey retired, where, after assuming the religious habit, he died and was buried, as also was his youngest son. Their epitaph was:—

"Cedunt e vita, votis animisque cupita,
Barbarus et scita, Gentilis et Israelita.
Has pariter metas habet omnis sexus et actas:
En puer, en senior, pater alter filius alter,
Legem, fortunam, terram venere sub unam.
Non juveni totæ, quas epotavit, Athenæ,
Non vetulo notæ vires vel opes valuere:
Sed valuere fides, et prædia quæ commemoramus[p],
Ut valeant, valeant per sæcula cuncta precamur."

The grantee who was the successor of Earl Aubrey in the proprietorship of Iffley has not been traced. But it is found in the possession of the family De S. Remigio in the latter part of the twelfth century. Juliana de S. Remigio, the daughter of Robert[q], gave to the Priory of Kenilworth the church of Iffley and certain land with her body for burial, in the reign of Henry II., as Dugdale states in his "History of Warwickshire." Her property in Iffley is further evidenced by the gift of one virgate of land to her palfreyman, Robert, who gave it to the Priory; by the grant of half a virgate, which was held in 1279 by Ralph de Sanford; and also by the grant of an annual rent of one shilling and sixpence from the mill to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in Oxford, near

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[p] Al. memoramus. *Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, vol. ii. p. 61, note.
[q] Magd. Coll. Mun.

the East Gate, the property of which foundation was made over to Magdalen College. From the circumstance that the mill belonged to her, and that the tenement which descended with it, and is now the property of Lincoln College, is called the Manor House, it appears that she owned an estate which was either part of the manor, of which the mill was usually an appurtenance, or which, as is more probable, formed a separate and subordinate manor, and which descended as distinct from the chief estate of Iffley. Her name has not been discovered in the original Rolls of the Pipe in relation to Iffley. She also had lands in that part of Mollington which is in Warwickshire, which she gave to the Priory of Kenilworth.

From an examination of the Rolls of the Pipe[r] for Oxfordshire, it appears, that in the 2nd of Henry II., 1155-6, Richard de S. Remigio was assessed at the sum of eight shillings, from which he was quit by the King's writ; and that in the 4th of Henry II., 1157-8, Robert de S. Remigio was assessed in like manner at three shillings and fourpence; and this may have been an assessment for Iffley. Robert was probably the father of Juliana above mentioned.

The chief estate in Iffley about this time was certainly possessed by the family De S. Remigio, and passed afterwards to the family of Fitznigel or Fitzneel, which held it for a long series of years. The

[r] There are extracts from these Rolls in the Dodsworth MSS., in the Bodleian Library, vols. xii., &c. But the original Rolls have been examined for this part of the history.

Fitzneels were originally settled at Borstall, in Buckinghamshire, where they are said to have been placed before the Conquest. In the 11th of Henry II., 1164-5, Robert Fitzneel is stated to owe forty marks for the right[s] of ten knights' fees[t]; and Richard Fitzneel to owe one hundred marks for the right of Ivittelai; and Robert de S. Remigio to render an account of four marks, from which he was free by the King's writ.

In the 2nd of Richard I., 1190-1, Richard Fitzneel is stated to owe forty marks for the right of Covelay and of Yvetelai, that is, for one knight's fee, against Robert de S. Remigio.

There is another family which appears to have had some interest in Iffley at an early period, and was probably involved in litigation in consequence of a claim which arose in reference to it. Geoffrey de Clinton[u],

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[s] "*Breve de recto*, 'a writ of right,' by which a person ejected sues for the possession and fee simple of an estate detained from him."—Kennett's *Par. Ant.*, Glossary. It was gradually superseded in practice. But "there was an instance of a writ of right, commenced as recently as the year 1835. See Davies *v.* Lowndes."—Stephen's *Comm.*, vol. iii. p. 516, note.

[t] This is explained as follows: "To make a tenure by knight-service it was necessary that the tenement in point of quantity should amount to twelve plough-lands, which is called a knight's fee, *feodum militare*, and the value of which is stated in 1 Edward II. at £20 per an. And he who held this proportion of land (or a whole fee) by knight-service was bound to attend his lord to the wars for forty days in every year, if called upon; which attendance was his *reditus* or return, his rent or service for the land he claimed to hold. . . When the tenure was of the sovereign immediately, it was said to be *in capite*."—Stephen's *Comm.*, vol. i. pp. 197, 194.

[u] Dugd., *Warwicksh.*, p. 518. Lond. 1656.

who was chamberlain to King Henry I., founded the Priory of Kenilworth about 1122. His grandson, Henry, confirmed the grants of various possessions which had been acquired by that foundation, of which the donation by Juliana de S. Remigio formed part. This entitled him, as the patron of the Priory, to a certain interest in the estates held in frankalmoign, "whereby a religious corporation, aggregate or sole, holdeth lands of the donor to them and their successors for ever[x];" and it was perhaps from this cause that there were disputes between the families of de Clinton and Fitzneel.

In the 6th of Richard I., 1194-5, Richard Fitzneel[y] instituted a suit against Henry de Clinton in the matter of a plea of certain land; and shortly afterwards he had a second suit against Henry de Chaucumb, who had appeared for him in the former one, in the matter of certain land of Witele[z]; and then, in the 14th of John, 1213, Henry de Clinton[a] gave a palfrey for a præcipe to be issued by the King against Nigel.... respecting one knight's fee in Iveclay; under both of which names it is presumable that Iffley may be intended. The point, however, must be left in uncertainty, as it has not been found possible to obtain any additional particulars beyond the printed abstract, to assist in their identification, by a reference which has been made to the original documents.

In the year 1200, the above-named Richard Fitz-

[x] Stephen's *Comm.*, vol. i. p. 235. [y] *Rot. Cur. Reg.*, vol. i. 1835, p. 112. [z] *Ibid.*, p. 128. [a] *Rot. de Obl. et Fin.*, 1835, p. 507.

neel, as owner of land at Iffley, made a grant of some acres to the Knights Templars [b], who had a Preceptory of their Order at Cowley. He can be identified as one of the family of that name in Buckinghamshire, of which, in addition to the previous remarks, it is to be observed [c]:—

"The Fitzneels certainly held their lands [in Buckinghamshire] by descent, for Richard Fitzneel is recorded in the *Liber Ruber* of the Exchequer [d], as holding one hide and a half in capite, in 1189, 1 Ric. I.; and in 1212 his name is among the landowners of Bucks. [e], most of whom held by descent and in capite. He also paid scutage for the same extent of land in 1161, and is expressly mentioned as the father of Agnes, who was married, first, to Reginald Basset, and, secondly, to Warine Fitzgerold."

Richard Fitzneel made a grant to Reginald l'enfaunt, which is translated in the notes to the Abstract from the Rolls of the Hundreds.

It appears there that Richard Fitzneel left a daughter, Agnes, above-mentioned, his heir, who married Reginald Basset. In the 4th of Henry III., 1220 [f], these paid a relief to the King for the land which had be-

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[b] Wood MS., Bodl. Libr., fol. x. f. 17.

[c] Lipscomb's *Buckinghamshire*, 1847, vol. iii. p. 425.

[d] In Dodsw. MS., vol. xlvii. f. 57 b, there is an extract from the *Liber Ruber* of the Exchequer, (fol. 48 a, &c.,) in which Richard Fitzneel is stated to pay cvs. for one knight and a half in the 2nd of Richard I., 1190-1.

[e] Richard Fitzneel is mentioned among the landowners of Oxon. in Dodsw. MS. *Ibid.*, in 1206-7, f. 72, and in 1200—12, f. p. 90.

[f] *Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.*, 1835, vol. i. p. 42.

longed to Richard Fitzneel, to whom Agnes was heir, on the payment of which she had full seisin. In one of the muniments of Magdalen College, Reginald Basset is described as "lord of Iftele," and as such confirms a grant of land. He died in or about the 8th of Henry III., 1223-4, as in that year[g] the executors were directed not to sell his goods and chattels until his debts to the King had been paid.

In the 13th of Henry III., however, 1228-9, Reginald Basset is described in the Pipe Roll as paying a scutage for the fee of Richard Fitzneel[h] of two marks. It would seem that his name remained attached to the fee in these Rolls after his death.

In the 17th of Henry III., 1233, the King received homage of Agnes, his widow, for the land which he had held in her right, and which had been seised into the King's hand on his death, and she had full seisin given[i].

In the following year, the 18th of Henry III., 1234, she became liable to a fine of twenty marks to the King

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[g] *Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.*, 1835, vol. i. p. 118.

[h] Reginald Basset is also stated, in the Pipe Roll above mentioned, to have owed three marks for one fee and a half, besides the fee of Richard Fitzneel; and so in the Roll of the 5th of John, 1203-4. The name of Reginald Basset farther appears in the Rolls of 29th of Henry III., 1244-5, and 30th of Henry III., 1245-6, as owing scutage for the fee of Richard Fitzneel; in the last instance as: "de f^{a} $\frac{\text{Rob'}}{\text{Ric'}}$ fil' Nigell'," as if there were some uncertainty as to the description. He had not a son and heir in the fee, and it would appear that his name remained attached to the fee after his death, while it was in possession of his widow, as the name of Richard Fitzneel did.

[i] *Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.*, p. 247.

for the wardship of her daughter Alice, who had been previously committed[j] to another, Beysill; and in the same year she married Warine Fitzgerold, who was directed to make payment of the fine[k] within fifteen days after Michaelmas.

In the "Testa de Nevill" which records the owners of fees in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., Warine Fitzgerold is stated to hold of the King one knight's fee in chief in Iveteleg[l], or Yvetele[m], which appears subsequently to be termed Feteleg[n], Mitteleg[o], and Istele[p].

In 1250, Warine Fitzgerold and his wife were co-founders of a chantry chapel at Salden, in Buckinghamshire, dedicated to St. Nicholas; but they died soon afterwards, and the inheritance came to Robert Fitzneel[q]. They also gave the church of Murseley, in the same county, to the Priory of Nuneaton[r].

In the 30th of Henry III., 1251-2, Robert Fitzneel did homage for all the lands and tenements which Agnes Basset his cousin, who had married Warine Fitzgerold, and whose heir he was, had held of the King in chief, and paid[s] a fine of twelve pounds and ten shillings to the King. He was then of the age of thirty-three.

In the 38th of Henry III., 1253-4, an aid of forty

Excerpt. e Rot. Fin., p. 262. [k] *Ibid.*, p. 266. [l] *Testa de Nev.*, p. 101. [m] *Ibid.*, p. 105. [n] *Ibid.*, p. 117. [o] *Ibid.*, p. 116. [p] *Ibid.*, p. 113. [q] Lipscomb's *Bucks.*, vol. iii. p. 426. [r] *Ibid.*, p. 472. [s] *Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.*, 1836, vol. ii. p. 139.

shillings was granted to the King for making his eldest son a knight[t], and Robert Fitzneel paid forty shillings for one knight's fee.

In the 39th of Henry III., 1254[u], Robert Fitzneel held one knight's fee in Iffley of the King in chief, which was of the extent of four hides, and of the annual value of twenty pounds.

In the 42nd of Henry III., 1257-8, a scutage[x] of forty shillings was granted to the King against the Welsh, and Robert Fitzneel was found quit by the King's writ for the scutage of one knight's fee.

There is some trace of the manner in which the effects of the civil war in the reign of Henry III. were felt in Iffley. After the battle of Evesham, on the 4th of August, 1265, the King regained his liberty, although the war continued for two years longer. At or about the time of this battle, it would seem, Robert Fitzneel was killed[y], and soon afterwards Walter de Merton received from the King for his faithful services a grant[z] of his forfeited estates, provided that they

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[t] Dodsw. MS. [u] Dr. Ingram's *Memorials of Oxf.*; Iffley, p. 10.

[x] Pipe Roll., Dodsw. MS.

[y] The evidence for this statement is contained in the following extract from Roberts' *Cal. Gen.*, 1865, vol. i. p. 117: "49° Henr. III.—De manerio de la Hyde quod fuit Roberti filii Nigelli interfecti in bello de Evesham (Breve tantum)." Compare *ibid.*, p. 125.

[z] Kilner's MS., Merton College Library, vol. i. Append. No. viii. p. 69: "De terris Rob. fil. Nigelli concessis Walt. de Merton: Rot. Chart., 49 Henr. III. m. 2: Rex Archiepiscopis, &c., salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac charta nostra confirmasse dilecto et familiari clerico nostro Waltero de Merton pro fideli servicio, quod nobis impendit . . . et omnes terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis quæ fuerunt Roberti filii

were not above £100 in yearly value, and that in the event of this the surplus should be for the King. The date of this grant is the 49th of Henry III., October 26, 1265, and its terms are: "All the lands and tenements which were of Robert Fitzneel, one of the enemies of and rebels against us."

Walter de Merton made a grant to Robert de Lusches[a] of the land and tenement occupied by him in Parva Yfteley. He was also a faithful adherent of the King, and in the 52nd of Henry III., 1267-8, as such asked judgment of the King respecting this estate, of which he had had possession before the war, without let or hindrance of the grantor, against Walter de Merton deforciant, according to an ordinance to that effect which had previously been made by the King. Robert de Lusches is mentioned subsequently in the Rolls of the Hundreds as owner of land in Iffley which was otherwise obtained. It appears by the accounts of the executors of Walter de Merton that Robert Fitzneel had married his niece, and the above-mentioned grant, obtained from the King, was probably intended[b] as "a friendly arrangement," and it is likely that a

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Nigelli inimicorum et rebellium nostrorum ... qui Simoni de Montfort quondam comiti Leicestriæ inimico et felloni nostro et imprisis suis adhæsit tempore guerræ quæ nuper in regno mota fuit per ipsum Simonem ... Ita tamen si terræ et tenementa prædicta cum pertinentiis val. C. libr.... excedant tunc id omne quod inde superfuerit nobis remaneat. Datum per manum nostram apud Cantuar. xxvi. Octobr."

[a] *Abbrev. Placit. in Dom. Cap. Westm.*, 1811, pp. 176, 177.

[b] *Sketch of the Life of Walter de Merton*, by Edmund (Hobhouse) Bishop of Nelson; Oxf., 1859, p. 47.

"truly loving spirit had prompted him to use his influence with the Crown for the rescue of the estate." Walter de Merton, who died Bishop of Rochester October 27, 1277, by his will, dated 29th of March, 1275, to which Robert Fitzneel, who was probably the son of the preceding, was one of the witnesses, left this bequest:—

"To Robert Fitzneel all the term which I have in his lands with their emblement[c], and the ploughs and all other things which I have, and which appertain to me in his lands aforesaid, and moreover thirty marks to stock his lands."

The executors also—

"Paid to the Countess of Winchester twenty marks for harbouring Robert's wife, no doubt at the time of his attainder; to William St. John, who married his sister, for the dowry promised, £30; to the Abbess of Ambresbury for another sister twelve marks, promised on her being veiled in that house; and to Robert himself 100 marks, promised *in tempore mortis*[d]."

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[c] "The corn growing on them."

[d] *Sketch of Life*, p. 27. See *Inq. post Mort.*, 6 Ed. I. m. 3; Kilner's *Pythagoras' School*, p. 101, and notes; Kilner's MS. (Merton Coll. Libr.), vol. i. Append. viii. p. 67: "Compotus executorum; inter petitiones super executoribus. Executores dominæ Comitissæ Wynton' petunt ab executoribus ... xx. marcas pro eo quod uxor domini Rob. filii Nigelli, que fuit neptis dicti domini Episcopi defuncti prehendinavit in camera dominæ Comitisse per aliquid tempus ejus sumptibus.

"Item Willelmus de S^to^ Johanne petit xxx. libras causa maritagii Matilde sororis domini Rob. filii Nigelli quæ maritata fuit filio suo per dominum Walterum Roffensem Episcopum.

"Item Priorissa de Amberbury petit xii. marcas pro una sorore dicti Rob. filii Nigelli que fuit velata in domo de Ambrebire, qua de causa ipse pecunia fuit promissa.

There appears no mention of Iffley, but it would be included in the estates.

In support of the view already mentioned of the friendly intention on the part of Walter de Merton in obtaining the grant above cited, it may be added, that no other notice occurs in the published documents of this date of an interruption of the tenure of Iffley by the family of Fitzneel.

In the Rolls of the Hundreds of the 2nd of Edward I., 1274, the record of Iffley is as follows[e]:—

"In Ivetel are four hides of land which Robert Fitzneel holds in chief of the King by the service of one knight's fee, and the manor is worth twenty-two pounds[f]; and he renders suit to the hundred."

In 1277, Robert Fitzneel received the bequest above-mentioned, under the will of Walter de Merton.

In the returns of the Rolls of the Hundreds of the

"Item dominus Rob. filius Nigelli petit C. marcas quas dictus dominus Walterus de Merton Episcopus Roffensis sibi promisit in vita, et tempore mortis inde fecit mentionem in presentia Magistri Andr. de Kilkenni, ut dicit."

Appendix xvii. "Ultimum Testamentum Walteri:—

"....Roberto filio Nigelli totum termiuum quem habeo in terris suis una cum imbladamento earum et cum carucis et omnibus aliis quæ habeo et ad me spectant in terris suis prædictis, et præterea xxx. marcas ad terras suas instaurandas."

Rob. fil. Nigelli is one of the Witnesses of the Will.

[e] *Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 39.

[f] The comparative value of money has been thus estimated: "Twenty-four seems a sufficient multiple, when we would raise a sum mentioned by a writer under Edward I. to the same real value expressed in present money."—Hallam's *Middle Ages*, 1829, vol. i. p. 451.

7th and 8th of Edward I., 1279, there is a full description of the state of the parish[g], of which the following is an abstract:—

"Robert Fitzneel[h], who had succeeded by hereditary right, held it in chief for one knight's fee.

"The Abbot of Oseney[i] had an annual rent of two shillings

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[g] Vol. ii. p. 711.

[h] Robert Fitzneel also possessed Murswell and Salden in Buckinghamshire, where his seat was. *Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 235.

[i] The following grants, relating to the estate of the abbot, are extracted and translated from the Register of Oseney, in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church:—

"CHARTER OF REGINALD CHILD.

"Know all men present and to come, that I, Reginald Child, by grant and charter have confirmed to God, and to the Church of St. Mary of Oseney, and to the Canons therein serving God, two solidates of annual rent in the vill of Yftele, from the tenement which Richard Fitzneel for my homage and service gave me, with all the right which in the two solidates of annual rent, I have had or may have had, to be received at the two terms of the year, that is to say, at the feast of St. Michael twelve pence, and at the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary twelve pence, to hold and to have to the said Canons for ever, well and in peace, free and quit of all secular service, exaction and demand, for free, pure and perpetual alms: and I and my heirs will warrant," &c.

"CONFIRMATION OF AGNES BASSET.

"To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writing shall come, know all, that I in my widowhood have granted, and by the present charter have confirmed, for the health of my soul, and of the souls of mine, to God and to the Church of St. Mary of Oseney and to the Canons therein serving God, the devotion and grant which Reginald Child has made to them, of two solidates of annual rent in the vill of Yftele from the tenement which Richard Fitzneel gave to the same Reginald for his homage and service, to be received at the two terms of the year, that is to say, at the feast of St. Michael twelve pence, and at the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary twelve pence,

from a house belonging to William Franceys, of the gift of Reginald Child by the confirmation of Agnes Basset.

"Fifteen tenants held one virgate and a half of land.

"In Little Iffley and in Cowley seventeen customary tenants held one virgate of land, and seven cottars gave as chirshat [k] to the lord of Iffley thirty-three cocks and as many hens.

"The Rector of the church held four acres of land and two of meadow in the demesne, two virgates in villenage, and four cottars paid an annual rent of six shillings, which had been given by Juliana de S. Remigio, with her body

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to hold and to have to the said Canons for ever, well and in peace, free and quit of all secular service, exaction and demand, for pure and perpetual alms, as the charter of the same Reginald herein beforementioned duly made testified. In witness whereof to the present writing I have placed my seal."

"THE CHARTER OF RICHARD FITZNEEL.

"Be it known to all present and to come, that I, Richard Fitzneel, have granted and given to Reginald l'enfaunt for his service and homage, all that land which William le Franceys the elder holds of me in the vill of Yftele, to have and to hold to him and his heirs of me and my heirs in fee and heirship, fully and quietly and altogether as the aforesaid William at any time held, on rendering therefrom one pair of white . . . gloves annually at the feast of St. Mary in March, for all service and for all exaction: and that this my aforesaid grant and donation of the aforesaid land to the aforementioned Reginald of me and my heirs, may for ever remain firm and certain, by this present charter and my seal I have these confirmed."

[k] "'Ciric-sceat' is mentioned in several passages of the Saxon laws, civil and ecclesiastical . . . Its nature and origin are involved in considerable obscurity. In the Chronicle of Abingdon, the passage in which it is first mentioned would appear to identify it with tithes. [But qu.] In the others it is a customary payment, sometimes in money, sometimes in hens due by the tenants to the monastery, but is not distinguished as a payment made for ecclesiastical purposes." —*Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, vol. ii. Gloss. s. v.

for burial, to the Priory of Kenilworth, and had lately become appropriated to the Archdeaconry of Oxford.

"The Priory of Kenilworth held one virgate of land[1] from the gift of Robert, the palfreyman of Juliana, to whom she had given it.

"The heirs of Matthew de Bikesthorp held an annual rent of two shillings, of the gift of Reginald Basset.

"Henry the Clerk, the son of Elena, held a messuage, one virgate of land, a mill and a fishery, as far as the mill, known as Boymulle, on the payment of forty shillings, of the gift of John the Miller: the brethren of the Hospital of St. John Baptist held fourteen acres of the same, of the gift of John.

"William de la Fenne held two acres, of the gift of William the Miller, predecessor of the above.

"Agnes, the daughter of Robert Faber, held a messuage, half a virgate of land, and one virgate of meadow, on the payment of eight shillings, which had been bought of Robert Fitzneel for the use of the said Agnes, who afterwards was married to John Fitzneel.

"John the Clerk had a messuage, eight acres of land and one of meadow, on the payment of three shillings.

"John de Bocland held of the same four acres, and half of a messuage, of the gift of Henry Faber.

"William Basset held one messuage and nine acres and a half, and one acre of meadow, and paid sixpence to the lord of Yftele.

"John Fileking held of the same six acres and half of the above messuage in right of his wife, on the payment of sixpence: also half a virgate in right of his wife, on the payment of two shillings.

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[1] Nothing remained in the township of Iffley in the possession of the Priory at the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Dugd., *Mon.*, vol. vi. p. 225. There was land in Cowley of the annual value of 16 shillings. *Ibid.*

"Martin Jordan held one messuage and half a virgate of land, on the payment of three shillings.

"There was in hand half a virgate of land and one acre of meadow, which had been the property of Peter de Eye, deceased, whose son was under age.

"Ralph[m] de Sanford held half a virgate of land, on the rendering of half a pound of cummin, of the gift of Juliana de S. Remigio.

"Roger Tharebut held a messuage and half a virgate of land, on the payment of three shillings, of the gift of Richard Fitzneel.

"Robert Faber held a messuage and four acres of land, on the payment of two shillings: also half a virgate of land of the gift of Robert Fitzneel, for his life and the life of his wife, on the payment of two shillings.

"Martin Stubs held a messuage and nine acres of land of the gift of Reginald Basset, on the payment of four shillings.

"Amicia, his sister, held three acres of land, of the gift of John Stubs, her father; Agnes, daughter of Richard de Sanford[n], had one acre of land, of the gift of John Stubs; and Martin Jordan held half an acre, of the gift of John Stubs.

"Richard de Sanford held one virgate of land, on the payment of six shillings, and one cottage on the payment of three shillings.

"Thomas, son of Thurstan de Marston, held one virgate of

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[m] Ralph de Sanford inherited the estates of Gerri de Planastre, founder of the church of Sandford-on-Thames, soon after the Conquest. *Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 713. He held in Sandford one knight's fee of the fee of the Abbot of Abingdon, which he held of the King. *Testa de Nevill.* He was the son of Roger de Sandford and Milicent; his heir, Mabile, married Thomas Bussell, of Sandford. Kennett's *Par. Ant.*, p. 132, ed. 1st.

[n] Richard de Sanford had land in Yftele Parva, in the 18th of Edward I., 1289-90. *Cal. Inq. p. Mort.*, vol. i. p. 101.

land for Alicia his wife, on the payment of six shillings and the rendering of certain services: he also held a cottage worth three shillings.

"The Rector of the church of St. Mary, in Oxford, held half an acre of land, of the gift of Hugh Sered, on the payment of three shillings to Thomas and Alicia.

"William Burgan held a tenement and half a hide of land, on the rendering of a pound of pepper and a pound of cummin.

"The brethren of the Temple, of Cowley, held two acres of land and one of meadow, from the gift of William of Garsindon, for the maintenance of a lamp for the blessed Mary, of Temple Cowley.

"The same held two acres and a half of land, a cottage from the gift of Henry of Garsindon, three cottages in Mottishey, and three other cottages. Also three acres and a half, and one rood of land, of the gift of William Burgan, with a rent of sixpence from the land of Selleby, and of sixpence from the land of William de la Fenne in frankalmoign[o].

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[o] "Tenure in frankalmoign, *in libera eleemosyna*, or free alms, is that whereby a religious corporation, aggregate or sole, holdeth lands of the donor to them and their successors for ever. The service which (prior to the Reformation) they were bound to render for these lands was not certainly defined; but only, in general, to pray for the souls of the donor and his heirs, dead or alive; and therefore they did no fealty, which is incident to all other services but this, because this divine service was of a higher and more exalted nature. This is the tenure by which almost all the ancient monasteries and religious houses held their lands, and by which the parochial clergy, and very many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary foundations, hold them at this day; the nature of the service being, upon the Reformation, altered and made conformable to the purer doctrines of the Church of England. . . . If the service be neglected, the law gives no remedy by distress or otherwise to the lord of whom the lands are holden, but merely a com-

"The brethren of the Hospital of St. John Baptist held of the same fee nine acres of land in Hertesheved, of the gift of William Burgan.

"The brethren of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew held of the same fee six acres of land and three cottages in frankalmoign.

"Philip Munekan[p] held eight acres of land on the payment of one penny.

"Martin Stubs held a messuage and three acres and a half of land, of the gift of William Burgan.

"Walter, son of Geoffrey Cobbe, held a messuage and three acres of land, of the gift of William Burgan.

"Walter, son of Walter Cobbe, held one acre of land, of the gift of William Burgan.

"Elena, daughter of Robert de Eye, held one acre in Boreworth, which Ralph Burgan gave to Robert, and the same Ralph recovered before the justices in exchange for the land in Selleby, which William Burgan gave to the brethren of the Temple.

"William, son of Thomas le Frankelyn, held one acre.

"The Abbot of Oseney held of the same fee fifteen acres, which lay near to half a virgate of land from the gift of

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plaint to the ordinary or visitor to correct it. Wherein it materially differs from what was called *tenure by divine service;* in which the tenants were obliged to do some special divine services. . . . No donation can now (since the statute of *Quia emptores*) be made by a subject." Stephen's *Comment.*, vol. i. p. 235.

[p] Alianore, described as the widow of Philip Minekan, married Thomas Fitzelye, and they granted land at Iffley to the Knights Templars. Vid. inf.

Another Philip Mynekan, possibly the son of the former, whose wife was Alice, sold the bailiwick of Shotover and Stowood, with all his estate in Headington, to Sir John Handlo of Boarstall. This was confirmed in 1315, and in 1316 his widow released her right in the estate at Headington to the same. Kennett's *Par. Ant.* in ann.

Henry [q] the Clerk of Iffley, which William Burgan sold to the same Henry.

"Ralph Burgan held one virgate and a half of land, of the gift of William Burgan, on the condition of performing his scutage.

"The brethren of the Temple, of Cowley, held one acre and a half of land, of the gift of the same Ralph, in frankalmoign.

"The brethren of the Hospital of St. John Baptist held half an acre of land, of the gift of the same Ralph, in frankalmoign.

"The brethren of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew held one acre of land in frankalmoign.

"Alexander Godhine held nine acres of land and a half, and one rood, and a messuage to Ralph, on the rendering of a pound of cinnamon.

"Adam, son of Gilbert de Denton, held of Ralph one acre of land and a half, on the rendering of a root of ginger.

"Hugh le Hert held of Ralph one acre of land, on the payment of a penny.

"William de la Fenne held four acres of land on the payment of two shillings and four pence to the Church of

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[q] Extract translated from the Oseney Register:—

CHARTER OF HENRY DE YFTELE.

"Know all, that I Henry de Yftele, Clerk, have given to God, and to the church of the Blessed Mary of Oseney, William de Calewe, of Cowley, my bondman, [nativum] with all his suit and his chattels and one messuage, with the garden and curtilage appertaining in the vill of Cowley, &c., that is to say, the messuage with the aforesaid arable land, and its appurtenances which the said William de Calewe held of me in villenage, in the aforesaid vill, and all right and claim which I have had, or may have had in the aforesaid bondman, messuage and appurtenances for ever, on rendering therefrom annually to William Burgan, of Cowley, and his heirs or assigns, one penny of silver," &c.

There is also the confirmation of William Burgan. The fee of Burgan seems to have been what is known as Hockmore, in Middle Cowley.

Iffley, for the maintenance of three lamps, from an ancient feoffment.

"Robert de Leuches held one virgate and two acres of land from the gift of John Choche, to Hugh Choche, on the rendering of half-a-pound of cummin to him, by him to be rendered to the lord of Iffley.

"Hugh Choche held in the parish of St. Clement five cottages of the fee of Iffley.

"Thomas de Hockeswelle held three cottages in the same parish, on the payment of five shillings.

"The brethren of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew held in the same parish five cottages in frankalmoign.

"The Templars had nine cottages in Cowley which formed part of the fee of Iffley, some of which had been obtained by purchase, and others by gift of the lords of Iffley. (p. 722.)

"The free tenants in Littlemore, and in Little Iffley, and the tenants of William Burgan, and of the said Church of Iffley, and of the Prior of Kenilworth, were to render scutage when it ran, for four hides and a half of land gildable[r] to the lord of Iffley, as between them and the King."

The half hide which is added in this account to the four which have been hitherto enumerated, as belonging to Iffley, is that described as the fee of Burgan, and is probably the part of the parish known as Hockmore in Middle Cowley.

Complaint was made that the Templars had wrongly inclosed certain land in Scottowe, known as the "Porcorium de Chalmsleye," which ought to have been common.

The "porcorium" was the inclosure where the swine-

[r] "Gildable, or geldable: Tributary, that is liable to pay tax, or tribute."—Blount's *Law Dict.*, Lond. 1691.

herds would shelter their hogs at night, after they had found pannage for them during the day from the oaks. It is not improbable that the justice of the complaint was allowed, and the wrong redressed, and that the memory of this place is preserved in that which is still known as the Hog Common. This was commonable at the time of the Inclosure; and a small allotment was made to the lord of the manor for his right in it. The common now forms part of the estate which was held by the late Mr. Walsh, as a part of the copyhold under the manor. It extends for some distance as a narrow strip to the south of his residence, and consists of 2 acres, 2 roods, 22 poles.

The services enumerated as rendered by the tenants, were of various kinds of labour, as in mowing and harvesting, and in one instance in fishing. It is also stated that they had the right of appointing a tithing man, and a taster of ale.

Richard Fitzneel had[s] a grant of free warren in Yistelee, in the 26th of Edward I., 1297-8: and this "is a similar franchise [to that of a forest, chase, and park] granted by the Crown to a subject for preservation or custody, as the word signifies, of beasts of warren[t]."

Robert Fitzneel, probably his son, died seised of the manor of Iffley, and of land and tenements in Littlemore and Cowley, as appears by the inquisition in the fifth of Edward III., 1331-2[u], when the escheator took

[s] *Cal. Rot. Chart.*, p. 129. [t] Stephen's *Comm.*, vol. i. p. 689.
[u] *Cal. Inq. p. Mort.*, vol. ii. p. 40.

cognisance of his estate [v]. Robert Fitzneel was also seised of lands and tenements in Ewell, in Surrey, of the yearly value of £7 17*s.* 4*d.*, which he held by the courtesy of England, after the death of Agnes his wife, of the inheritance of Grace his daughter and heir, who at the time of his death was of the age of thirty [x].

There is another family which held lands in Iffley at this time, which should be noticed. In 1331-2, the year in which Robert Fitzneel died, Richard de Stanlak of Witney, and John de Croxford the younger, by a fine of ten pounds, obtained a licence to assign a lay fee [y] in Whitney, Sandford, Yistele, Littlemore, and Covele in mortmain. An Inquisition *ad quod dampnum* was taken on the sixth of April in the same year preparatory to the alienation; and in the same year also, Richard de Stanlak appointed three capellanes [z] for the places, as above. Richard de Stanlak was probably son of Thomas de Stanlak, of Grandpont, near Oxford, who had two messuages in Oxford, and a chantry in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in the 20th of Edward II. [a], 1326-7: and who succeeded his father in or about the 1st of Edward III., 1327-8, and held as tenant of Henry Dyne, one messuage and 120 acres

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[v] *Abbrev. Rot. Orig. in cur. Scac.*, vol. ii. p. 49.

[x] Escaet. 5 Edward III. m. 75; Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, vol. i. p. 459. Lond. 1804.

[y] Orig. Roll of 5 Edward III. m. 44, dated Nov. 4. Vid. *Abbrev. Rot. Orig. in cur. Scac.*, ubi supr., p. 60.

[z] *Cal. Inq. p. Mort.*, vol. ii. p. 60, 2nd numbers.

[a] Inq. 10th Oct., 20 Edward II., taken to ascertain whether he could alienate two messuages in mortmain. See Escheat. Cal., vol. 98, pp. 173, 4, 6. Record Office, Search Room, p. m. G. 4.

of land in Little Minster [b], near Witney. In the 5th of Edward III., he shewed his interest in Iffley and the neighbourhood, by the appointment of the three capellanes. He was succeeded by his son Roger de Stanlak, and in the 47th of Edward III., 1373-4, an inquisition was taken to inquire into his sanity, which only returned land in Witney and Carsewell; and on the 5th of April of the 1st of Henry IV., 1400, there was another inquisition which returned that Richard de Stanlak, the father of Roger de Stanlak, then surviving, had been seised of certain lands in Whitteney, Littelmore and Covele, which descended to the aforesaid Roger, his son, in hereditary right; and that afterwards one John Mareys, who had the custody of Roger, sold the lands and meadows to different men, about twenty years since [c], so that the interest of this family in Iffley and the neighbourhood terminated about the year 1380.

We may now return to the family of Fitzneel.

Previously to the death of Robert Fitzneel, his daughter and heir, Grace, had married in the 11th of Edward II., 1317-18, John de Nodariis [d], or de Nowers, of Salden in Buckinghamshire [e], who did homage for his father's lands in the 2nd of Edward II., 1308-9, at the age of twenty-three. Her deed of entail is dated the 4th of Edward III., 1330-1, but makes no mention

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[b] Inquisition on death of Henry Dyne in 1 Edward III., which returns his knight's fees.

[c] Inq. of the date, 1400.

[d] *Inq. ad quod Damn.*, p. 255.

[e] Lipscomb's *Buckinghamsh.*, vol. iv. p. 143.

of Iffley. In the 8th of Edward III., 1334-5, a grant of land was made by Henry de Burgh to her, as Grace de Nowers, daughter and heir of Robert Fitzneel [f].

In the 15th of Edward III., 1341, it appeared [g] from the inquisition of Nones, that there were neither owners of chattels, nor merchants in Iffley, to be assessed.

In the 16th of Edward III., 1342-3, Robert Fitzneel, the son of Grace above mentioned, obtained a grant of land from Gilbert Martyn [h], of Ewell.

John de Nowers had died before the 17th of Edward III., 1343-4, in which year John le Yonge, of Ewell [i], made a release to Grace de Nowers, formerly the wife of John de Nowers, and Robert Fitzneel her son and heir, of an annual rent of small amount at Ewell; and in the same year [j] Philip le Yonge granted another like rent to Grace de Nowers and Robert Fitzneel her son and heir.

Grace de Nowers died in the 23rd of Edward III., 1349-50. The inquisition which was taken at the time of her death, made no mention [k] of Iffley, and it did not form part of her dowry [l]. She left other children by her marriage with John de Nowers than the above-

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[f] Rawl. MS. B. 240, fol. 6. Bodl. Libr.

[g] "Nec sunt ibidem catallarii, neque mercatores."—*Cal. Non. Inq.*, p. 184. The word *catallarius*, derived from the technical word *catalla*, which, among the Normans was first a word only for beasts of husbandry, and afterwards for all moveables, does not occur in the Lexicons, including Ducange's. The sense in this place is clear.

[h] Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 459.

[i] Rawl. MS. ubi supr., fol. 5. [j] Ibid.

[k] *Cal. Inq. p. Mort.*, vol. ii. p. 154.

[l] *Abbrev. Rot. Orig. in Cur. Scac.*, 1810; vol. ii. p. 202.

named Robert Fitzneel. John de Nowers, described as her son and heir, was a minor, and in the 26th of Edward III., 1352-3 [m], the custody of his estate at Stoke Goldington, in Buckinghamshire, was committed to Richard de Hampden, until he should be of full age, on the yearly payment of £4.

A difficulty has been felt [n] in the circumstance that there is mention of an elder son of Grace de Nowers, Robert Fitzneel, of the same name with her father. Mr. Bray, in his additions to Manning's "History of Surrey [o]," proposed to explain this by supposing certain marriages which he conjectured to have taken place from this, that Grace is called the heir and not the daughter and heir of Robert Fitzneel. But he is contradicted by the charters which he himself cites from the Rawlinson MS., and on the margin of which the notes which were made on the occasion of his search may be seen. These have been already noticed, and in them Grace de Nowers is described as the daughter and heir of Robert Fitzneel, the wife of John de Nowers, and the mother of Robert Fitzneel.

The explanation which seems most obvious is simply this, that Grace had married a Fitzneel, as her first husband. But if this be the case, it must have been at a very early age, as from a comparison of dates she was only of the age of seventeen on her marriage with John de Nowers, for she was declared in the inquisition

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[m] *Abbrev. Rot. Orig. in Cur. Scac.*, 1810; vol. ii. p. 221.

[n] Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 459.

[o] Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, ubi supr.

on the death of her father, in 1331-2, to be of the age of thirty, and she married in 1317-18.

There is another circumstance of family history which has relation to this question, and the condition of the two heirs. Robert Fitzneel, whoever his father may have been, became a lunatic, of which the first notice appears after the death of his mother in 1349-50, for in the 24th of Edward I., 1350, an inquisition was taken to ascertain whether he was of sane mind. It returned that Robert Fitzneel was a lunatic without lucid intervals, but as to his lands, or who was entitled to enjoy them, the jury said that they knew nothing [p]. There is no mention of his father. The Compotus of William Croyser [q] who had the custody of certain lands and tenements of Robert Fitzneel, an idiot, for the time from the 24th to the 28th of Edward III., 1350-52, is preserved, and shews that he was possessed of the manors of Zistele, Weston Turvill, and Salden. The receipts of Zistele for the last year, were £65 8*s.* 9*d.*, and the expenses £9 5*s.* 6*d.*

In the 28th of Edward III. 1354-5, there is notice of an appointment of other trustees for Robert Fitzneel. The manor of Stoke Goldington, in Buckinghamshire, was committed to the custody [r] of Thomas Styringham,

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[p] *Cal. Inq. p. Mort.*, vol. iv. p. 447, and the original.

[q] Exch. Q. R. Miscell., Min. Acc. Edw. III., 535; p. m. B. 93, A. 5. Some extracts from these will be found in Rogers, *Hist. of Agriculture and Prices*, Oxf., 1866: see Index.

[r] *Abbrev. Rot. Orig. in Cur. Scac.*, vol. ii. p. 232. Thomas de Tyringham, cor. Styringham, was rector of Salden from 1319 until 1375, when he resigned.—Lipscomb's *Buckinghamsh.*, vol. iv. p. 534.

rector of the parish, and John de Burgh; and the manor of Salden, and an estate [s] at Bechampton, in the same county, were committed to Robert de Herdham; until he should become sane. Salden and Stoke Goldington were the dowry of Grace de Nowers [t], which he therefore inherited as her son. After this Robert Fitzneel passes out of sight, and Zistele, with other places mentioned, is found in the possession of the other son, John de Nowers.

The property in which Grace de Nowers was interested, thus passed to her two heirs, the one being Robert Fitzneel, the son of her supposed first husband, and the other John de Nowers, the son of her second husband. John de Nowers retained the estates until the 43rd of Edward III., March 1, 1369, in which year it appears [u], that:—

"John, son of John de Nowers, of Gothurst, released to the lord the King, and the lord Ingelram de Coucy, and the lady Isabella his consort, daughter of the lord the King, and the heirs of the same lord the King, all the right and claim which he had in all the manors, lands and tenements, rents and services, with their appurtenances in Salden, Murreslee, Zistele, Rymbell, Weston Turvill, Wendover, Ewell," &c.

In this deed there is no mention of the ancestors of John de Nowers, nor of the manner of his inheritance.

Ingelram de Coucy, to whom the estates were jointly

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[s] *Abbrev. Rot. Or.*, ubi supr.

[t] *Cal. Inq. p. Mort.*, vol. iii. p. 154; iv. p. 436.

[u] *Abbrev. Rot. Or. in Cur. Scac.*, vol. ii. p. 305, where Zistele is printed Ristele, compared with the original, 43 Edward III., m. 52.

conveyed, was the husband of Isabella, the eldest daughter of King Edward III., and was created Earl of Bedford. The Princess Isabella was born in the Palace of Woodstock, on February 5, 1334. It was intended by the States of Flanders, that she should marry the young Count of Flanders; but the contract was broken off, probably by mutual consent, and the proposed alliance did not take place. When John, King of France, returned home to procure the sum which was required for his ransom, he sent to England the young Lord De Coucy, Count of Soissons, as one of the hostages for its repayment. When the King came back to England, he was received at Eltham, and De Coucy took a prominent part in the entertainment. He was grandson to Leopold, Duke of Austria, by Katherine, sister to the Emperor Albert II.; and his marriage with Isabella the princess royal, who had entered into no fresh contract since that with the Prince of Flanders, took place in the 42nd of Edward III., 1368-9[v], which was the year before the purchase of the manor above mentioned.

In the first of Richard II., 1377-8, an extent was directed to be made of his estates, as he was an adherent of the French, the King's enemies[x]; and in the next year, 1379, the estates were forfeited, and granted to the Archbishop of York and others, in trust for the maintenance of the state of the Princess[y]. On the

[v] 3rd part of Patent Roll of 42 Edw. III., *Cal. Rot. Pat.*, p. 184.

[x] 3rd part of Patent Roll of 1 Ric. II. m. 5.

[y] Claus. 2 Ric. II., m. 16; Rym., *Fœd.*, vol. vii. p. 214. Lond. 1709.

death of Ingelram de Coucy, in 1397, the title of the Earldom of Bedford became extinct.

Isabella died before the end of 1382, and on her death the manor of Iffley, according to the terms of the above-cited release, reverted to Richard II., as the heir of Edward III., and was granted by him as part of the dowry of Anne of Bohemia, his Queen.

In the 8th of Richard II.[s], 1384, letters patent of the 22nd of December, in which there occurs a recital which shews this, were granted for the extension of the privileges already granted to Queen Anne in certain manors and other property:—

"To all, &c. Seeing that on the sixteenth day of August in the sixth year of our reign, 1382, by our letters patent we have given . . . to our most dear consort, Anne, Queen of England . . . and that afterwards on the twenty-second day of November in the aforesaid year, we have given, granted, and assigned to the same our consort the manor of Yiftley with its appurtenances, in the county of Oxford and the manor of Salden, in the county of Buckingham . . . which came into our hands after the death of our most dear Aunt Isabella, the late Countess of Bedford, to have as part of the dower or dotation of the aforesaid our consort, for the whole of her life, for the said compensation in our said last letters specified. . . . We desiring that our said consort, by reason of the special favour which we bear towards her, do use greater liberties and privileges in all and singular the places and hereditaments, do grant that our said consort," &c.

By the Queen, the manor was granted to Sir Richard

[s] Pat. Roll, part 2, m. 33.

Abberbury, for her life; and in the 9th of Richard II., 1385, this grant was confirmed and enlarged by the King in terms to the following effect[a]:—

"The King to all to whom, &c. greeting: Know ye that whereas Richard Abberbury, chevalier, for keeping our state during our youth, sold and alienated for ever his manors of Shorham and Tadham, being of great value: we having consideration thereunto of our special favour, and for the good service which the said Richard did to us in our youth aforesaid, have given and granted to the aforesaid Richard and his heirs the reversions of the manor of Yistele, in the county of Oxon, and of the manor of Carssewell, in the county of Berks, with the appurtenances, which the aforesaid Richard held for her life of the gift and grant of our most dear consort, the Queen of England, and which gift and grant we have confirmed by our letters patent, the reversions of the same manors after the death of our said consort belonging unto us and our heirs: to have and to hold the said manors of Yistele and Carssewell with the appurtenances, when the said reversions after the death of our aforesaid consort shall fall in, to the aforesaid Richard and his heirs, of us and our heirs, and the other lords of the same fee by the services therefore due and accustomed. In testimony, &c. Witness the King at Westminster, the tenth day of September."

In the 11-13th of Richard II., 1387-90, Sir Richard Abberbury had another grant of several manors[b], of which Iffley, described as Ziftele, was one. He was also possessor of the manor of Donnington, in Berkshire, which was granted to him at the same time, which Sir Thomas Abberbury, his predecessor, had bought

[a] Manerium de Yeftle, *Cal. Rot. Pat.*, p. 213. The translation is from the original.

[b] *Cal. Rot. Chart.*, p. 191.

for 100 shillings of Edward II. The castle which Sir Richard Abberbury built[c] there was crenellated by royal licence in the 9th of Richard II., 1385-6. He also founded a Hospital, to which, by letters patent of the 16th of the same reign, 1393[d], he obtained permission to assign the manor of Iffley with two acres of land in Donnington in the manner following:—

"The King to all to whom, &c. Know ye that whereas our beloved and faithful Richard Abberbury, knight, remembering the end of his days, and looking forward to things above, hath purposed newly to found, make, and establish a certain Hospital, or House of certain poor men, at his manor of Donnington, which is held of us as of the Honour of Walingford, there perpetually to attend upon God, and specially for the healthful state of us, and of the same Richard, while we shall live, and for our souls when we shall depart out of this life, and for the souls of our progenitors and heirs, and of the predecessors and heirs of the same Richard for ever to pray, according to an ordinance of the same Richard on this part to be made; and by the intervention of his licence to give, grant, and assign to the same poor men and their successors two acres of land which are parcel of the said manor of Donnington, for their habitation, and the manor of Yifteley with its appurtenances for their maintenance: we to the pious intent and wholesome purpose of the aforesaid Richard the eye of our consideration earnestly directing[e], and in order that we may become partakers in the

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[c] "Quoddam castellum in solo suo proprio apud Donynton in com. Berks. de novo construere ac petra de kernellure. Ricardus de Abberbury senior."—Godwin's *Arch. Handb.*, Oxf. 1867, p. 238.

[d] Dugd., *Mon.*, vol. vi. p. 715.

[e] Diligentes, Dugd. *cor.* dirigentes.

rewards of so great and so perfect a work of piety and merit, of our special favour, and at the prayer of the said Richard, have granted and given licence for us and our heirs aforesaid, so far as in us lies, to the same Richard, to found and establish at his said manor of Donnington a certain perpetual House of poor men, of whom one shall be over the others, and be named the Minister of God's Poor House of Donnington; and we grant and assign the Manor of Yifteley with its appurtenances for their maintenance: to have and to hold, &c.

"At Westminster, 26 April."

Sir Richard Abberbury, who had been guardian to King Richard II., was expelled the court by the discontented lords in 1388, for his attachment to the King.

The lords of the manor of Donnington had the right of presentation to the Hospital, and this subsequently became the property of the families of Chaucer and De la Pole, until, after the death of the Earl of Lincoln at the battle of Stoke upon Trent in 1487, his estates became forfeited to the Crown for his share in the attempt of Lambert Simnel.

On the dissolution of the monasteries, in 1539, the Hospital was resigned to Henry VIII., when its revenues[f] were of the annual value of nineteen pounds, three shillings and sixpence. It remained with the Crown until 1570, when, as the Hospital of Queen Elizabeth, it had its foundation perfected and completed by Charles Howard, Baron of Effingham, created Earl

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[f] *Newbury and its Environs*; Speenhamland, 1839, p. 187.

of Nottingham in 1596. The manor of Donnington, with the right of presentation to the Hospital, was sold by his successor to the family[g] of Packer, and from this it passed[h] to the family of Hartley, which was descended from it. In 1739 the owner[i] was Winchcomb Hartley Packer. It is now the property of Winchcombe Henry Howard Hartley, of Bucklebury and Little Sodbury[j].

The manor of Iffley was formerly demised in its extent, as was very commonly the custom, for a term of years.

An early tenant, whose lease for the term of eighty years commenced in the 8th of Elizabeth, 1565-6, was David Lewes, of whom there is mention made by Antony Wood:—

"David Lewes[k] of All Souls' Coll., Doctor of Civil Law, 1548. He was afterwards the first Principal of Jesus Coll., Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of S. Catherine's Hospital near to the Tower of London, one of the Masters of the Chancery, and of Her Majesty's Requests. He died on Monday, 27 April, 1584, in the College called Doctors' Commons at London; whereupon his body was conveyed to Abergavenny in Monmouthshire, where it was buried on the 24 of May following in the north chancel of the church there, under a fair tomb, erected by him while living, which yet remains as an ornament to that church."

"Sir Lewys, al. David Lewys, fellow of Oriel[l]," was buried at Iffley, December 26th, 1584.

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[g] Lysons' *Magna Britann.*, Berks, 1813, p. 358. [h] *Ibid.* [i] Tanner, *Notitia Monastica.* [j] Burke's Commoners, 1863; Hartley. [k] Wood's *Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i. col. 702, 1691. [l] Par. Reg.

John Lewys came into possession of this lease, and held it in 1575, when there was a suit [m] in chancery, John Lewys, plaintiff, and Sir Anthony Ashley, knight, and the co-brethren of the almshouse of Donnington, defendants, the object being to protect the title by lease. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Doyley, the principal proprietor of the parish of Chiselhampton [n].

In 1587, Edmund Lewys of St. Bride's, Brynston, was buried at Iffley, and in 1588, Richard Lewys. In 1597, Walter Lewys, of the University of Oxford, married Edith Percy, of Appleton, and Mr. Lewys was buried in 1607, as described in the Parish Register.

This family would probably have occupied Court Place.

The lease was brought down by conveyances to Philip Pitts, and became the subject of litigation in the 12th of James I., 1636-7. Philip Pitts, it seems, made a lease of a certain tenement to Simon Pitts, entering upon Richard James who was in possession, and Richard James and the other defendants re-entered; and judgment, in Simon Pitts *v.* Richard James and others [o], was given for the defendants, that the plaintiff should be barred because he had no title, and therefore could not justify to enter upon Richard James.

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[m] *Proceedings in Chancery, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth*, lib. i. 8, No. 57. 1827-32, vol. ii. p. 161.

[n] *Visitation of Oxon. in* 1576, printed by Sir Thomas Phillips, Middlehill, p. 50.

[o] Hobart's *Reports*, p. 122, Lond. 1650.

The case was of importance in a legal point of view, as raising the question of the rights of such foundations as the hospital at Donnington.

Mary James, possibly the wife or daughter of Richard James, is mentioned [p] among those who compounded for their estates under the Commonwealth, as,

"James, Mary, Yeofly, Oxon., deceased, £20."

Edward Blay was one of the defendants in the cause above-mentioned, and in the Rate-book of 1869, the executors of late Blay occur, and are assessed for a house, shop and garden, of the extent of 1 rood and 8 poles.

Another lessee under the manor was Dr. T. Nowell, who took his degree of M.A. in 1753, was Fellow of Oriel College, and Public Orator, Principal of St. Mary Hall in 1764, and in 1771 Regius Professor of Modern History. He preached a memorable sermon before the House of Commons on Jan. 30, 1772, from Numbers xvi. 3. The thanks of the House were given in the usual manner. But on Feb. 25, a motion was made, That the votes of the House relative to the thanks of the House being given to Dr. Nowell for his sermon, preached on the 30th of January, be read; —and these having been read, a motion was then made: That the said entry be expunged. This caused a debate of no very great length, and the motion for expunging the entry was carried without a division [q]. Several pamphlets were published in reference to this.

[p] Dring's *Catalogue*, Lond. 1655.

[q] *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vols. xlii. p. 93, and lxxi. p. 963; and Cox, *Recollections of Oxford*, 1868, p. 148.

Dr. Nowell passed the latter part of his life very quietly, partly at St. Mary Hall, and partly in his house overlooking the lock at Iffley, and died at his lodgings in St. Mary Hall, in 1801. Margaret, his daughter and heir, married the Rev. Richard Twopenny, who in the Inclosure Award is stated to have held, as lessee under the manor and under Lincoln College, 139 acres, 1 rood, 3 poles, and 47 acres, 1 rood, 5 poles.

The lease subsequently came into possession to William Nowell, the nephew of Dr. Nowell, son of Cradock Nowell, of Glamorganshire, who became Vice-Admiral of the Blue. He entered the navy at an early age, and was distinguished for skill in seamanship and gunnery. His services were eminent even in an age of great naval commanders, and are recorded in "The Gentleman's Magazine," in the obituary at the date of his death, and in Marshall's "Naval Biography." It is observed that his courage and firmness were shewn in the following emergency:—At the time of a mutiny in his ship, "having learned that the ringleader was one of the carpenter's crew, he volunteered to go below and secure him. Accompanied by another officer he went down the after hatchway, and made the men haul up the lower deck ports, as he advanced forward to the berth where this man was haranguing and cheering the men collected around him; Lieutenant Nowell planted a blow under his throat and knocked him backward over a chest, then seized him, and declared he would run any man through

who should attempt a rescue." In other instances of dangerous service he is shewn to have exhibited a similar bravery; and was a distinguished officer. Admiral Nowell lived for many years of the latter part of his life at Court Place, where he died April 19, 1828, and left a widow and two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, who is in the navy, married in 1839, at Malta, Catarina, daughter of the Marquis of Testaferrata, and has children; the second son died in America in 1836; two daughters are unmarried, and the other, the wife of the Rev. Henry Salmon, Rector of Swarraton, in Hampshire, has lately died.

Mrs. Sarah Nowell, the widow of Admiral Nowell, died at Iffley in 1842.

The property which this family held has been sold.

A full description of the state of the manor in 1837 is to be found in the Report of the Charity Commissioners[r] in their account of the hospital of Donnington. The large number of tenants who had only small holdings is worthy of notice. The manor is stated to extend over Iffley, Cowley, and Littlemore. The reserved rents are stated to be the same as they had been for nearly two hundred years previously, and the date 1678 is assigned as that from which the present condition of these commenced. The land in hand is estimated to be 4 acres, 1 rood, 26 poles, from various causes, of the yearly value of £7 10s.

The average of receipts for the previous seven years is placed at £400 6s. 9d. The casual profits are ob-

[r] *Report* xxxii. part i. p. 356.

served to vary much. In 1833 and 4, they were £120. In 1835 and 6, they were £1,336 13s.

The laws by which the hospital is governed are said to be those drawn up by the Earl of Nottingham in 1619, with the acquiescence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which year the house, in which the almsmen reside, is supposed to have been built.

The lease of the largest estate held under the manor at the present time, was the property of the late Mr. Henry Walsh, and has been sold by his executors. This lease is for a term of forty years, commencing in 1852. It comprises the mansion-house, known as Court Place, and 11 acres, 13 poles of land, and a farm of 124 acres, 1 rood, 27 poles. Besides this there was sold, in April, 1863, to the Wycombe Railway Company, 7 acres, 1 rood, 30 poles. The lessors did not agree to the sale, and litigation ensued. The matter lately was not settled. Mr. Walsh, who had long resided in Iffley, died at his residence above-mentioned on April 1, 1869, at the age of forty. He was the son of Mr. Andrew Walsh, formerly Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Oxford[a]. Mr. Walsh had bought a portion of the property which had been held by Admiral Nowell. He assisted much in the repairs of the church, and the building of the parish schools.

The lease of Court Place has recently, 1869, been purchased by Mr. T. Mallam, of Oxford.

Another portion of the property of the Nowell family was subsequently sold by the purchaser, the Rev. Mr.

[a] See *Oxf. Journal*, Apr. 3, 1869.

Cooper, and was bought by Mrs. Tatham, the widow of Dr. Tatham, Rector of Lincoln College. After the death of Mrs. Tatham this was again sold, when the property, held under Lincoln College, was purchased by Miss Saunders, the present owner; and a house and premises held under the manor, were purchased by the Rev. Jenner Marshall, who sold it to his sister, Miss Marshall, the present owner.

From the small extent of many of the copyhold estates, several families have had an interest in Iffley, whose names are to be seen in the monuments of the church and churchyard, but who have ceased to have any estate in the township. The family of the Pulchers, to the last of whom the cottage near the churchyard belonged, and who sold it in or about 1820, was one such.

There is a supposed disinclination to create fresh tenures of leasehold and copyhold estates as they fall in; and from this cause the land-tax, which is paid by the several proprietors in Iffley, is likely to be gradually increased, as the land which is kept in hand by a charitable society is not subject to the payment of the tax, and the sum assessed upon the parish has still to be made up to its full amount. But this is not stated on authority.

In process of time the estate of the manor will be greatly increased in value.

Other proprietors of houses or land, as contained in the Rate-book of the early part of 1869, of whom some are holders of copyhold or leasehold estates, and some

of freehold,—the colleges will be mentioned later,—are:—

	A.	R.	P.
Ayris, W.	4	0	8
Blay, assigns of the late	0	1	8
Boffin, J.	1	3	0
Collett, I.	House, no q.		
Daubeny, J. B., M.D., assigns of the late	2	0	0
Dudley, J. C.	5	3	15
Evetts, Rev. T., M.A.[t]	0	1	8
Fisher, J., for Oxford and Thame Railway	Portion of line		
French, J.	Houses, no q.		
Giles, R., M.D.	1	3	21
Haines, Mrs.	1	1	0
Hamilton, R.	1	3	7
Hamilton, Mrs.	Houses, no q.		
Hedges, J.	Houses, no q.		
Herne, J.	0	2	15
Hurst, E.	House, no q.		
Hurst, J.	0	2	25
Hurst, R.	1	2	6
Hurst, Messrs.	6	1	34
Kent, A.	1	3	29
King, assigns of the late	9	2	46
Leake, H.	8	0	32
Lenthall, J.	0	3	8
London and County Bank	0	1	13
Morrell, J., assigns of the late	1	2	21

[t] Mr. Evetts married a daughter of Mr. W. Parker. She died in 1869. A sermon on 1 Thess. iv. 13, 14, was preached, June 27, on the occasion of her death, by Ven. Archdeacon Bickersteth, and published, Oxf. 1869: "Christian Mourners not hopeless Mourners," in which testimony is borne to her Christian character. Mr. Evetts is Rector of Monk's Risborough, in Buckinghamshire, and Rural Dean.

Parker, W.[w]	13	0	39
Parish Stone Pit	0	2	0
Parsons, J.[x]	18	1	3
Pether, E.	0	1	31
Pike, W.	1	1	5
Rowles, Mrs.	3	3	39
Sadler, C.	10	0	9
Salter, W.	0	0	34
Sankey, Mrs.	0	2	14
Slatter, Rev. J.[y], M.A., and Executors of the late Rev. W. Slatter	27	0	20
Stevens	0	1	13
Strong, H.	1	0	27
Undershell, J.	2	2	10
Walsh, H. [beside a leasehold estate]	Houses, no q.		
Warne, Mrs.	4	2	24
Whitney, Mrs.	7	3	16

The Ven. Charles C. Clerke, D.D., Archdeacon of Oxford, has purchased the property opposite the Rectory, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Hurst.

The descent of the subordinate manor will be found in the chapter relating to the estate of Magdalen College.

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[w] Mr. Parker died in 1869.

[x] The family of Mr. Parsons came from Islip. His uncle was Bishop of Peterborough and Master of Balliol College. The excellence of his character was pointed out in "The Roman Council: a sermon preached at St. Mary-the-Virgin's, Oxford, Dec. 12, 1869, by the Rev. J. W. Burgon, Vicar," in which parish he partly resided. See also the *Oxford Journal* of Dec. 11. Mr. Parsons was buried at Iffley. *No. See p. 167.*

[y] The Rev. J. Slatter, son of the Rev. W. Slatter, of Rose Hill, Vicar of Streatley, married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. R. Wootten, of Iffley. Mr. and Mrs. Slatter are in possession of the estate which belonged to him, which was purchased of Sir Joseph Locke, and of which a portion was previously the property of G. Laffar. About twelve acres of the quantity above-mentioned are freehold.

CHAPTER III.

The Rectory.

THE first mention of the Church of Iffley which includes the Rectory is in relation to the Priory of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire. This was founded about the year 1122, by Geoffrey de Clinton, Chamberlain to King Henry I.; and a charter is recorded in which his grandson, Henry de Clinton, confirmed to this foundation the possession of its estates[a]. In this charter there is mention of a gift of the church of Iffley, and of one virgate of land in Cowley, which had been made to the Priory by Juliana de S. Remigio, the daughter of Robertus[b], together with her body for burial[c]. The estate in Iffley granted

[a] Regist. of Kenilw., Harl. MS. 3650, fol. 115:—"Sciant qui sunt et qui futuri sunt, q'd Ego Henricus de Clinton pro salute mea et meor' concedo et hac carta mea in puram et p'petuam elemosinam confirmo Eccl'ie Sc'e Marie de Kenill' 't canonicis ibidem deo servientibus om'es te'ras 't eccl'ias 't om'es alias res cum om'ibus ear' p'tinenciis 't lib'tatibus quas G[aufridus] de Clinton avus meus d'ni Regis Camerarius eis pro Salute Regum Anglie 't sua 't suor' dedit adquisivit 't concessit in puram 't p'petuam elemosinam videlicet ..... 't quas G[aufridus] de Clinton junior pater meus dedit ..." Fol. 119:—"Concedo 't eis confirmo ex dono Juliane de Sc'o Remigio eccl'iam de Yftel' 't unam virgatam t're in Covele cum om'ibus p'tinenciis suis 't lib'tatibus. Quare volo 't firmit' statuo ut p'dca eccl'ia de Kenill' &c. om'ia p'dca habeant 't teneant imp'petuum liberi 't quieti de me 't de heredibus meis ab om'i servicio 't exactione sec'lari .... Hiis testibus Rob. Rad. Mag'ro Will'o Martel 't aliis." This is printed in Dugd. *Mon.*, vol. vi. p. 222.

[b] Magd. Coll. Muniments.

[c] *Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 711.

with the church consisted of four acres of land in the demesne and two of meadow, also of two virgates of land in villenage [d], together with a rent of six shillings from four cottars. Robert, the palfreyman of Juliana, also gave one virgate of land in Iffley, subject to a yearly rent of one mark to the lord. Juliana, in addition, gave to the Priory her land at Mollington, in Warwickshire [e]. Dugdale supposes that the grant was made "about the time of Henry II.," 1154-89, and it would seem to have been late in his reign, not earlier certainly than 1175. For during the time at which Walter de Constantiis was Archdeacon of Oxford, 1175-83, a dispute arose, in which the patronage of the church of Iveteleia was contested. Robert de S. Germano maintained that it was his, and the Canons of Oseney asserted that it was theirs, as of a chapel dependent on their church of Cowley. The Archdeacon decided in favour of Robert, but "with a certain caution [f]." The name of this family is not elsewhere met with as in relation to Iffley. It held property at this time in Berkshire [g]. But whatever may [h] have been the history of this dispute, beyond the

[d] Bracton: "Pure villenage is where a man holds upon terms of doing whatsoever is commanded of him, nor knows in the evening what is to be done in the morning, and is always bound to an uncertain service." Stephen's *Comment.*, vol. i. p. 196.

[e] Dugd. *Warwicksh.*, p. 414.

[f] Br. Twyne MS., vol. xxiii. p. 103, Univ. Arch.

[g] Pipe Rolls, Dodsw. MS.

[h] It is not impossible that S. Germano may be an error for S. Remigio. Robert de S. Remigio had possession of a knight's fee in Iffley, p. 19.

notice above-mentioned, it is clear that the Priory had not yet obtained possession, and the date of the acquisition of the Rectory by the Priory has not been ascertained[1].

The right of presentation afterwards was a subject of dispute between the foundations of Oseney and Kenilworth, inherited from the previous condition of affairs, which had been settled for the time by Walter de Constantiis. But it was finally determined by a composition made in the presence of Hugh, who was appointed Bishop of Lincoln in 1186, and about the year 1195, as appears from a comparison of the dates of the several witnesses[j]. It was to this effect:—

"To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, &c., Hugh, by the Grace of God, Bishop of Lincoln, health in the Lord: Know all ye that the controversy which was agitated between the Abbot and Canons of Oseney, and the Prior and Convent of Kenilworth in respect of the Church of Iftel has in our presence by this fine been set at rest, that is to say, that the aforesaid Prior and Canons of Kenilworth shall pay to the forementioned Abbot and Canons of Oseney one mark yearly, as a pension from the above-mentioned Church of Iftel . . . on this condition, that is to say, that the aforesaid Abbot and Canons of Oseney being content with this pension, shall never move a question to the aforesaid Prior and Canons

[1] The papers which relate to the Archdeaconry of Oxford were transferred with the estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. It has been ascertained, by favour of their secretary, J. Chalk, Esq., that there are not in the possession of the Commissioners any deeds relating to the annexation of Iffley to the Archdeaconry. The earliest deed in their possession is a lease of the year 1714.

[j] Regist. of Kenilw., p. 99. Comp. Dugd. MS. F. 2, p. 314, Bodl. Lib.

of Kenilworth, in respect of the aforesaid Church of Iftel, or the presentation thereof; and that if any one . . . they shall mutually render to each other assistance and counsel. We therefore accepting and ratifying the form of peace before us made . . . do confirm it . . . saving the episcopal customs . . .

"These being witnesses: Roger, Dean, and Richard, Subdean, of Lincoln; Stephen, Archdeacon of Buckingham; and others."

The Priory of Kenilworth had the right of presentation in 1208[k], and continued to present to the church until 1225, after which year it does not appear that any Rector was instituted on the presentation of the Prior and convent. At some time subsequent to this date, and previous to 1279[l], the Rectory became appropriated to the Archdeaconry of Oxford. This effected a material change in the position of the officiating minister, who from having been a Rector in his own right, became simply a capellane or chaplain in the Rector's place, and subject to the Archdeacon as such. He was his vicar or substitute.

To make an appropriation by which the tithes of a parish were transferred to a spiritual corporation was a practice of early date. The monastic institutions were eager to obtain such a transference, as it was a source of considerable revenue. To effect it, they were in the habit of obtaining the patronage of such churches as they were able, as a necessary step. But in order to the appropriation of these, the permission

[k] *Rot. Lit. Pat.*, vol. i. p. 84 b, 1835.

[l] *Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 711.

of the Pope, as well as the licence of the king and of the bishop, who both had an interest in the church in the case of lapse, was required, and who were supposed to be the best guardians of the general advantages of the parish. The consent of the patron was also implied. As an appropriation was originally made to a spiritual corporation alone, this provided the services of an officiating minister, who acted as capellane, and was removable at will. But afterwards, as there arose many abuses from such a provision, the legislature interfered by statutes of 15th of Richard II., c. 6, and 4th of Henry IV., c. 12. The former of these secured a proper maintenance for the minister, and his permanence, and the latter ensured that he should be one of the secular clergy; which act, however, was not retrospective.

Pope Lucius[m], II. or III., gave a general permission to the Priory of Kenilworth to appropriate to their own use certain of their parochial churches when they became vacant.

The value of the Rectory of Iffley, in 1291[n], was fourteen pounds, thirteen shillings, and fourpence.

The composition which was made with the Perpetual Vicar, as he was styled, in 1475, was for an annual pension of eight pounds, which was to be paid by the Rector[o].

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[m] Letter of Pope Lucius: MS. Claud. A. 1, fol. 34. Brit. Mus. The Index to the Cottonian MSS. describes, Pope Lucius II. or III.

[n] *Tax. Eccles. P. Nich. IV.*, p. 31; *Cal. Non. Inq.*, p. 134.

[o] *Val. Eccles. Henr. VIII.*, vol. ii. p. 173.

The value in 1535 was seventeen pounds, with the deduction of the payment to the Vicar [p].

The rectorial estate in process of time became of great value, and it was the custom at an early period to let it on lease for sixty years, and recently for a lease for lives. Various members of the family of Pitts were lessees for a considerable time. The first occasion on which the name appears is an entry in the Diocesan Register, from which it is seen that Arthur Pitts, B.C.L., formerly Fellow of All Souls College, Registrar of the Diocese and of the Archdeaconry of Oxford, held the impropriation, and presented to the church in 1567. He died in 1579, and was buried on the north side of the chancel.

There was formerly, as was described [q]:—

"In the Chancell against the North wall an old raised monument of marble, all the plates are pluckt of; at the bottom this was since engraven: 'Here lyeth Mr. Arthur Pitts, deceased the xvith. [xviith. Wood MS., and so also the Parish Register] of May, 1579.'"

This monument was removed during the alterations which were carried on some time since, and was affixed to the west wall of the church, but the inscription was not preserved. A stone coffin which was underneath was removed and buried in the churchyard, on the west side of the principal entrance. Arthur Pitts left a widow, Margaret, and four sons, Robert,

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[p] *Val. Eccles. Henr. VIII.*, vol. ii. p. 173.

[q] Rawl. MS., B. 397, f. 226; Wood MS., E. i.; Bodl. Lib.

Thomas, Arthur, and Philip. After the death of Margaret and Robert, Thomas and Arthur became possessed of the estate in Iffley. It appears that they quitted the realm without licence of the Queen, and that commissioners were appointed in consequence, of whose reports an abstract is subjoined.

The above-mentioned Arthur Pitts, the younger, who was born at Iffley, attained to some eminence. He was first a chorister of All Souls College, and afterwards went to Brasenose. But before he took a degree he removed to the English College at Douay. On his return he was imprisoned, and was taken from Tower Hill in February, 1584, "at the Queen's charge," and put on shore in Normandy, from whence he returned to Douay, where he studied divinity, became Chancellor to the Cardinal of Lorraine, "being then a person much in esteem for his knowledge of the supreme faculty." He came back to England "for health's sake," and was received into the house of the Stonors of Blount's Court, near Henley, where he died about 1634. He was buried in the church of Rotherfield Peppard. He was author of "In Quatuor Jesu Christi Evangelia et Acta Apostolorum Commentarius. Duac. 1636[r]."

Several particulars respecting this family may be learned from the State Papers of the time of Queen Elizabeth, as well as from the Reports already mentioned.

In a paper, dated July 2, 1582[s], there is "informa-

[r] Wood, *Ath. Oxon.*, ubi supr.

[s] *Calendar of State Papers; Domest. Ser.*, 1582-90, v. ii.; 1865, p. 65.

tion of Robert Pitts, of Oxfordshire, brother of Arthur Pitts, also a prisoner in the Tower."

In 1593 there was[t] "a Commission of the Lord Chancellor and others to banish Arthur Pitts and others, indicted of high treason, and forbidding them to return without special license."

There is also mention of the family in the Special Commissions, Nos. 1854, 1859.

The former of these is dated 11th November, 36th of Elizabeth, 1594, and was issued to ascertain what lands and other property Arthur, Robert, and Thomas Pitts possessed at the time they fled from the country, without special licence from the Queen, in contravention of an Act[u] passed in the 5th year of the reign of Richard II., to prevent all persons, save lords and magnates of the realm, merchants and knights, from crossing into foreign parts without first obtaining leave from the Sovereign, under pain of forfeiture of all their goods.

The Inquisition made in pursuance of this is dated the 18th of January, 37th of Elizabeth, 1595, and is to the following effect:—

"An Inquisition taken the 18th January, 37th of Elizabeth, before Sir Owen Hopton, Knt., and John Graunge, two of the Commissioners of the said Commission appointed, on the oath of twelve jurors (whose names are therein mentioned) of the County of Oxford, duly sworn, who say, that Thomas and Arthur Pitts have fled the country in the

[t] *Calendar of State Papers*, ubi supr., 1591-4, v. iii.; 1867, p. 404.

[u] Repealed by 4 Jac. i. c. 1.

23rd year of the reign of the now Queen without the license of the said Lady the Queen. And the jurors aforesaid further say, that the said Arthur was possessed for terms of divers years of a messuage and lands in Stanton; and of and in the Manor and Rectory of Woodpery with the appurtenances. And they say, that the said Thomas Pitts was possessed of and in the Rectory of Yeastley, and of a mill and farm and tenement in Yeastley, and of and in divers lands called Staffords. In witness," &c.

A second Commission was issued, to ascertain of what lands and other property certain persons who contravened the Statute aforesaid, amongst whom were the above-mentioned Arthur and Thomas Pitts, were possessed at the time of their leaving the kingdom. The Inquisition is dated 8th of August, 43rd of Elizabeth, 1601, and the substance of it is to the following effect:—

"An Inquisition taken at the City of Oxford, on the 22nd of September... Elizabeth, before Roland Baughe and Joseph Holland, two of the Commissioners of the Lady the Queen on the oath of Martin Field, and twelve others, (whose names are therein mentioned,) Jurors of the County of Oxon., who say upon their oath, amongst other things, that Walter Wright, Doctor of Laws, Archdeacon of Oxford, was seised in his demesne as of fee, in right of his Archdeaconry of Oxford, of and in the Rectory of Iffley, in the County aforesaid, for the term of sixty years, from the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, next following, and fully to be completed: by virtue of which a certain Arthur Pitts was possessed of the Rectory aforesaid: and that the Rector and Scholars of the Blessed Mary of Lincoln, in the University of Oxford, were seised of and in one messuage, one mill, and thirty-seven acres of land with the appurtenances in Iffley

aforesaid in their demesne as of fee, and being so thereof seised, did on the 28th of May in the 11th year of the now Queen, 1568, demise the aforesaid messuage, mill and tenements last mentioned, to the aforesaid Arthur Pitts, to commence from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, which was in the year 1555, to the end of the term, and for the term of sixty-one years thence next following and fully to be completed: And further they say that the Provost and Scholars of the College of Oriel in the University aforesaid was seised in their demesne as of fee in right of their College of and in a close of pasture containing ten acres, called Stafford's Close, and being so seised thereof, did on the 29th of May, 1566, the 8th year of the said now Queen, demise the close aforesaid with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Arthur Pitts for eighty years... and fully to be completed. By virtue of which the aforesaid Arthur Pitts was possessed of the Church aforesaid. (Then follows a finding respecting premises in Woodpery, Staunton, and the City of Oxford, all demised for various terms of years to the aforesaid Arthur Pitts.)

"And the aforesaid Arthur Pitts being so possessed of the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, and other the premises and of the terms of years in the same, did afterwards, that is to say on the 1st of August, 1577, at Iffley aforesaid, make his last will and testament in these words:—

"'In the Name of God; Amen: My will is, that Margaret my wife shall have the use and profits of all my goods and chattels, personal and real, to bring up my children and to pay my debts withal, during her natural life, if she keep herself a widow and not married to any person. And if she die or marry, I give and bequeath unto Robert and Thomas my sons the parsonage of Iffeley, and the lease of the mill and farm in Iffeley, which I hold of Lincoln College, with such number of years as shall be to come on the same, and also my lease of Staffords, and the years therein contained, they to occupy jointly and severally: also I give and bequeath to

Arthur and Philip my sons (premises in Staunton and the manor and parsonage of Woodpery), they to occupy jointly and severally until the reversion of the lease of Iffeley Farm, which I bought of Doctor Lewes do begin; and immediately the same do take effect then my will is that my son Philip shall no longer enjoy any part of the said lease, in consideration that I do give and bequeath to him the said Philip the said lease in reversion of the said farm in Iffeley, now in the tenure of John Lewes, with such number of years as therein is contained. I give to my son Thomas a gold ring, my law books, and the lease of my house in Oxford, with the stuff in the same.'

"And the jurors aforesaid further say that the aforesaid Arthur Pitts died on the 10th of May, in the 20th of Elizabeth, 1578, at Iffley, possessed of such estates as aforesaid: and the aforesaid Margaret thereupon proved the said will and entered into the premise: and that on the 14th April, in the 31st of Elizabeth, 1589, the said Margaret died, after whose deaths the aforesaid Thomas and Arthur Pitts were possessed of the said premises in Woodpery, Iffley, Staunton, and Staffords, and being natural born subjects of the Lady the Queen, did in the 23rd year of her reign, 1580-1, go out of and flee the kingdom without special license of the said Lady the Queen, and have not yet returned: and that the Rectory of Iffley is worth by the year[x] . . . and that the said mill and farm of the messuage or tenement with the appurtenances in Iffley aforesaid, are worth by the year £12: and that the said close, called Stafford's close, is worth by the year £5: and the manor of Woodpery £50, and the Rectory there £40, and the messuage and premises in Staunton . . . . and the messuage in the city of Oxford £5: all which premises belong to the said Lady the Queen: and they say that the said Philip Pitts, brother of the said Thomas and Arthur,

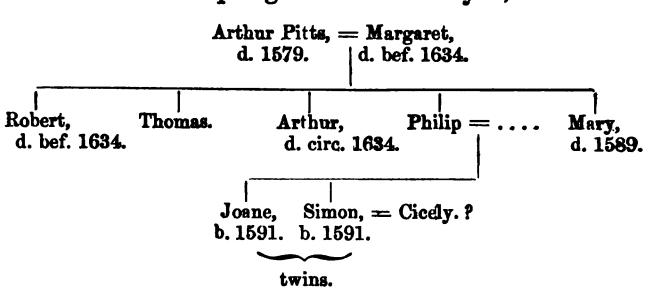
[x] Decayed in the original.

from the time of the death of the said Margaret to the time of the taking of this Inquisition, hath had and received the issues and profits of one half part of the said premises to his own use: and that a certain Martin Culpeper, Doctor of Laws, for the space of fifteen years now last past hath received the issues and rents of the other half part of the manor of Woodpery to his own use, but by what title they received the same the jurors aforesaid know not: all which premises were taken and seised by the said Commissioners to the use of the said Lady the Queen, and are in their hands by virtue of the said commission. In witness," &c.

Philip Pitts[y] became entitled to a portion of the Rectorial estates as above mentioned; and after him Simon Pitts, his son, and Cicely his wife, became interested in the estate from 1612 to 1617, when his account books were transferred to William Wickham of Abingdon, who obtained the lease.

Of this family, Mary Pitt was buried at Iffley in 1589, and Joane and Simon Pitte, twins of Philip Pitte, were baptized in 1591.

A sketch of the pedigree of this family is,—



[y] Depositions in Holliday *v.* Stiles, 1630, in the Bishop's Court, infr.

This family inhabited the Rectorial house; and subsequently to their possession of it, the rectorial estate was held by the Archdeacon of Oxford, Barten Holyday, who also lived in the rectory.

Barten Holyday, the son of Thomas Holyday, a tailor, was born in the parish of All Saints, Oxford, in 1593[1], in a house opposite Lincoln College. He was first chorister, and afterwards student, of Christ Church. "In 1615," as Wood states, "he proceeded in Arts, took Holy Orders soon after, became a most eloquent and quaint preacher, and had two benefices in the diocese of Oxford conferred upon him, whereof one was the rectory of Crowell." In 1618 he went into Spain, as chaplain to Sir Francis Steuart, "in which journey, behaving himself in a facete and pleasant way, he did much to obtain the favour of that Count;" afterwards he became chaplain to King Charles I., and succeeded to the Archdeaconry of Oxford in 1625:—

"In 1642 he was, by virtue of the letters of the said King, actually created with others Doctor of Divinity, and sheltered himself in and near Oxon. during the time of rebellion; but when the royal party declined and the Independents had taken place, upon the installation of Oliver to the Protectorship, he who before had lost his livings and the profit of his archdeaconry did side with that faction so far, as to undergo the examination of the Triers, or rather Spanish Inquisitors, in order to be inducted into the rectory of Chilton, in Berks. . . . After the King's restoration he left that living to make room for the true owner, and returned to Eifley, near Oxon., to live on his archdeaconry."

[1] Hole's *Biograph. Dict.*, Lond. 1866.

"His poetry and sublime fancy were such that famed him second to none in his time in the University. . . . His philosophy also, expressed in his book, 'De Anima,' and well languaged sermons, speak him eminent in his generation, and do enough shew him to have traced the rough as well as the pleasant paths of poetry. . . He died in the house belonging to the Archdeacon of Oxon., at Eifley, on the second day of October in 1661, and was three days after buried at the foot of Bishop King's Monument, under the south wall of the aisle joining on the south side to the choir of Christ Church Cathedral."

He married a widow named Dewy, and left a son of the age of ten years.

The name of Barten Holyday is not quite forgotten in the long list of English poets. In a recent collection[a] by Archbishop Trench, "The Household Book of English Poetry," some verses of his are inserted.

He was author of[b]:—

"The Shoemaker's Holiday, or The Gentle Craft." Lond., 1601, 1618, 1631.

Several "Sermons," London and Oxford, 1626—61.

"Tecnogamia, a Comedy." Londini, 1630. (This was acted in Christ Church hall, Feb. 13, 1617, and was not successful. It led to several copies of verses, in which much witticism was shewn at the author's expense.)

"Philosophiæ Polito-barbaræ Specimen." 4to., Oxonii, 1633.

"Survey of the World, in Ten Books: a Poem." 8vo., Oxford, 1661.

"Satires of Persius, translated into English." 2nd ed. Oxford, 1616; 3rd, 1635.

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[a] Lond. 1868, p. 99.

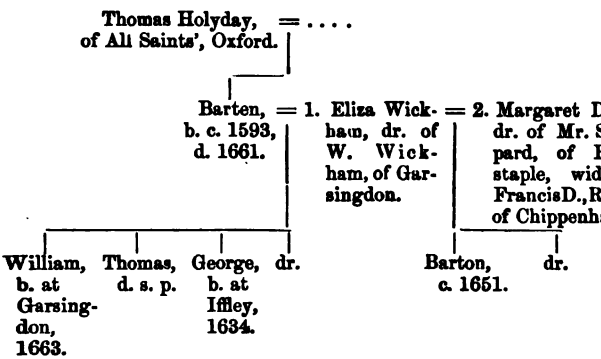
[b] Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*, ed. 1692, vol. ii. col. 169; Lowndes' *Bibl. Man.*

"Satires of Juvenal, illustrated with Notes and Sculptures; Satires of Persius, reviewed and augmented; with Illustrations." Fol., Oxford, 1673.

"Odes of Horace." 8vo., London, 1652.

George, son of Barten Holliday, Archdeacon, was baptized at Iffley in 1634.

A sketch of the pedigree of this family is[c]:—


Thomas Holyday, of All Saints', Oxford. = ...
Barten, b. c. 1593, d. 1661. = 1. Eliza Wickham, dr. of W. Wickham, of Garsingdon.
= 2. Margaret Dewy, dr. of Mr. Sheppard, of Barnstaple, wid. of Francis D., Rector of Chippenham.
William, b. at Garsingdon, 1663.
Thomas, d. s. p.
George, b. at Iffley, 1634.
dr.
Barton, c. 1651.
dr.

In or about the year 1803, a lease of the rectorial estate in Iffley and Littlemore, for ninety-nine years subject to lives, was purchased on behalf of the Rev. Edward Marshall, M.A. He died in 1839, and on the cessation of the limitations created by his will in 1856, the lease came into possession to his son, the Rev. Edward Marshall, M.A., by whom it was resigned to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in whom the interest of the Archdeacon of Oxford had become vested. The arrangement which was then

[c] See Wood's *Antiquities of Colleges and Halls*, 4to., Oxf. 1786, p. 511.

made, as affecting the Vicarage, will be more fully described hereafter. By it a portion of the premises, comprised in the lease, was annexed to the Perpetual Curacy; while another portion, consisting of seventy-one acres and nineteen poles, was let on a lease for ninety-nine years from 1857, to the above-mentioned Rev. E. Marshall, the present proprietor. The land in Littlemore, of which the lease had been resigned to the Commissioners, was sold to the late Mr. James Morrell, of Headington Hill.

The Vicar has now, by the addition which he has acquired, the control of the chancel and of the churchyard, which had formerly been made over with the rest of the estate to the different lessees.

Two acres, one rood, and thirty-one poles were held by Pembroke College, under a lease for lives from the Archdeacon, at the time of the Inclosure, as appears from the Award.

The Rectorial House, which now forms the residence of the Vicar, is for the most part of ancient date. The west front has a doorway and windows of good late Perpendicular work, but which cannot with certainty be placed at an earlier date than that of James I. This was probably built by one of the Pitts family. There is an earlier portion, forming the south-east part of the house, in which there is "a very curious and unique buttery-hatch, divided by an ornamental pillar [d]," of stone. Both this portion of the house and the former contain good oak panelling of the same date, which was

[d] Murray's (Hare's) *Handbook for Oxon.*, 1860, p. 182.

probably brought from some other situation, from the way in which some parts fit in. The passages by which separate access is gained to the principal rooms, which formerly opened from each other, were made in 1819. The ceiling of the drawing-room is old, and ornamented with pattern-work.

Since the acquisition of the churchyard by the present Vicar, a high wall which separated it from the Rectory garden has in part been removed, so that there is now no dense partition between the two. This may call to mind the lines of Wordsworth * on another "Parsonage in Oxfordshire," at Souldern, where there is a similar union:—

"Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,
Is marked by no distinguishable line;
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine;
And wheresoe'er the stealing footstep tends,
Garden, and that domain where kindred, friends,
And neighbours rest together, here confound
Their several features, mingled like the sound
Of many waters, or as evening blends
With shady night. Soft airs, from shrub and flower,
Waft fragrant greetings to each silent grave."

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* *Miscellaneous Sonnets.* Compare *Ecclesiastical Sketches*, part iii. note.

CHAPTER IV.

The Vicarage, late the Perpetual Curacy.

THE early history of the Incumbency, which was for so long known as the Perpetual Curacy, has been already stated in substance in the account of the Rectory. From the time of the donation which was made by Juliana de S. Remigio to the Priory of Kenilworth, after 1175, and before 1195, until 1225, this foundation presented to the Church as a Rectory. But when the Church was appropriated to the Archdeaconry of Oxford, at some time between 1225 and 1279, the officiating minister, instead of possessing the Rectory in his own right by institution and induction, became the deputy or curate of the Archdeacon, who, as appropriator, had the sole right in and control of the benefice. The title of the officiating minister of Iffley, in the Ordination of 1475, is "Perpetual Vicar;" and in the Valuation of Henry VIII. [a], "Vicar by institution." The title of Vicar, which means the curate, deputy, or vicegerent of the appropriator, existed elsewhere as early [b] as the reign of Henry II. The stipend which the Vicar received in any case was originally at the discretion of the appropriator. But an Act was passed,

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[a] *Val. Eccles.*, vol. ii. p. 173; iv. p. 28.

[b] Stephen's *Comm.*, vol. iii. p. 24, note d.

the 15th of Richard II., cap. 6, by which the remedy of the abuses which had been introduced was commenced. By another Act, the 4th of Henry IV., cap. 12, it was directed :—

"That from henceforth in every place so appropried [i.e. under the former Act], or to be appropried, a secular person be ordained Vicar Perpetual, canonically institute and inducted into the same, and covenably endowed by the discretion of the Ordinary to do Divine service, and to inform the people, and to keep hospitality there [c]."

By a Constitution of Archbishop Chichely [d] in 1415, it was appointed, that no Vicar should receive a less annual stipend than twelve marks, if the revenues of the church amounted to so much.

In 1475, in pursuance of this, a Perpetual Vicar was appointed for Iffley by the Bishop of Lincoln, on the petition of the Archdeacon of Oxford, alleging that the parish for several reasons had been much neglected, with such a stipend.

The following document contains a recital of this petition [e] :—

"To all, &c. Thomas Bishop of Lincoln sendeth greeting. The humble and devout supplication of our venerable brother, Lionel Wedevile, our Archdeacon of Oxford, to which Archdeaconry the Parish Church of Yeftley was and is united, annexed and appropriated, contained: That the very great cure of souls upon the aforesaid Parish Church incumbent,

[c] See the Acts in Gibson, vol. ii. ed. 1st., pp. 749, 50.

[d] Ibid., p. 755.

[e] Extracted and translated from the Register of Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln. Harl. MS., 6952, p. 226.

because of the number of parishioners, and the same one mile or more from each other distant, by Vicars temporary or annual and removeable, in the said Church ministering, is very negligently and undevoutly performed, by reason of the want of endowment of Capellanes of this sort, who are with difficulty procured, and being procured are with greater difficulty, although they be simple, retained, and for the space of five years hath been lamentably neglected. Wherefore, intending speedily to provide for the more wholesome exercise of the cure of souls in the said Church, and to have one Vicar Perpetual from the profits of the Church of Yeyftley, which for this are sufficiently abundant perpetually to be maintained, he hath petitioned us, for the creation of one Vicarage Perpetual in the parish church of Yeyftley, to make an Ordination in the same. We therefore declare, that in the said Church there be one Perpetual Vicar by the Bishop of Lincoln and his successors, on the presentation of the Archdeacon of Oxford, to be instituted, and to receive in money told twelve marks yearly.

"Given 30th July, 1475."

The actual Ordination of the Vicarage, of which a notice is contained in the preceding document, is set forth in the one next following, which is translated from a copy of the original in the Registry of the Bishop of Oxford:—

"*Endowment of the Vicarage of Iffley, from Lincoln Register, an.* 1475.

"Imprimis: That in the said Church of Yeftley one Perpetual Vicar be ordained, apt and meet to have and exercise the cure of the parishioners of the said Church, by the Bishop of Lincoln, who is and for the time may be, and the same see being vacant by the Dean and Chapter, or the same Deanery being vacant, or the Dean residing in distant parts by the

Chapter thereof, or by the guardian of the spirituality of the Bishopric of Lincoln who for the time may be, on the presentation of the Archdeacon of Oxford who now is and his successors to be canonically instituted, and by the same or his Official by his authority into the corporal possession of the Vicarage of the said Church to be inducted; of which Vicarage indeed the constant portion whereby the same Vicar and his successors may be honestly maintained, and may support the burdens incumbent upon them, we declare and specify after this manner, that is to say: That the Vicar who now is, and who shall be for the time, shall receive in money told every year twelve marks of lawful money of England, at the four principal terms of the year, that is to say, at that of St. Michael the Archangel forty shillings, of the Nativity of the Lord xl*s.*, of Easter xl*s.*, and of St. John Baptist xl*s.*, by the hand of the Archdeacon, or of his farmer or bailiff, or any other whomsoever occupying or receiving the fruits and issues of the said Church, in equal portions in the Parish Church to be paid: Moreover we will and ordain, that every Vicar in successive times for ever do have for his residence the dwelling-house wherein the parish priest of the Church aforesaid hath been used to dwell, called Le Vicarage, with the garden or close adjoining thereto, with all the said and all other emoluments issuing therefrom, with the costs and charges of repairing, building and maintaining the Vicarage."

The title of Vicar which is here assigned, and the sum which is directed to be paid, were still remaining in 1535, for it appears in the Valuation of King Henry VIII., that there belonged to the "Vicar of Ysteleye foresayde by institution yerelye for his pension in redye money as the same maistre Archdeacon is bound by composition reall £VIII.[f]" By the Ordination of Bishop

[f] *Val. Eccl.*, vols. ii. p. 173, iv. p. 28.

Rotheram, the officiating minister, as was noticed, was brought within the statute of 4 Henry IV., cap. 12, and became a Vicar Perpetual. But he appears not to have retained the actual title in later years, and to have been designated a Perpetual Curate. This probably arose from the circumstance that the endowment did not consist of a portion of the tithes, nor of land, with the exception of the vicarage, of which there is no further notice, and which may possibly be merely a formal insertion in the deed, but was simply a payment in money by composition with the Archdeacon, as Rector. For the difference between a Vicarage and a Perpetual Curacy is this[s], where no Vicar has been endowed, "such churches usually possess a permanent curate of the same general description, who under the denomination of Perpetual Curate is charged with the cure of souls, and entitled to emolument for his services." The position of a Perpetual Curate was from time to time the subject of litigation, and in the reigns of Charles I. and George I. statutes were passed to enable Perpetual Curates to accept lands in perpetuity, which, however, the Court of Chancery had in practice previously admitted.

By 1 Geo. I., cap. 10, perpetual curacies had several qualities of presentative benefices granted them. But it has been observed in a modern decision, in reference to this Act, by an eminent authority:—

the cure, "I do not think that it alters the estate or interest of
of Lincoln, the perpetual curate; it merely turns the land into a benefice,
being vacant.

[s] Stephen's *Comment.*, vol. iv. p. 26.

and makes the endowment indefeasible. But it does not extend the parochial domain: if the land was not held in right of the Church before, it is not so now [h]."

It was doubted by other judges whether the curate had any fee simple at all, and this case has a direct bearing upon the condition of the Perpetual Curate of Iffley, because it turned upon the question of the alteration made in the curate's position by the augmentation of Queen Anne's Bounty, which the curacy of Iffley also received.

In the early part of the eighteenth century the income of the Pepetual Curate of Iffley had not materially improved. The church was stated to be "only a curacy annexed to the Archdeaconry of Oxford, value in the King's Books, £8." It is, however, marked as a vicarage, and a further statement is:—

"A curacy served by the appointment of the Archdeacon of Oxford, who is Impropriator; the curate has only £12 per an., as by letter from the Rev. Mr. Pardi[i], curate there, dated Feb. 17, 1718. Note—this is certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty to be of the yearly value of £12, but not having been certified into the Exchequer by virtue of the discharging Acts, it still remains charged [k]."

The Acts to which allusion is here made are the 1 Elizabeth, cap. 4, s. 29, by which vicarages not exceeding the yearly value of £10, and the 5 Ann, cap. 24, s. 1, by which all ecclesiastical benefices with cure of souls, not exceeding in yearly value £50, are discharged from the payment of first-fruits and tenths.

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[h] Coleridge, J.; Jenkinson *v.* Thomas; Burn's *Eccl. Law*, vol. ii. p. 55 d., 1842. [i] Pardo, Parish Reg. [k] Ecton's *Thes.*, 1742, p. 474.

A grant of five hundred pounds was made by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, by which land was purchased at Ickford, in Buckinghamshire, and annexed to the perpetual curacy, of the extent of thirteen acres and thirty perches. The greater part of a Parliamentary Grant of the same amount was also applied to the same purpose[1].

In 1835, an alteration was made in the extent of the parish for ecclesiastical purposes. On July the 21st, in that year, the first stone of the church at Littlemore was laid, which led to the formation of a new parish, consisting of the portions in that hamlet which had previously belonged to several adjoining parishes. The ceremony of laying the first stone was performed by Mrs. Newman, the mother of the Rev. John Henry Newman, the incumbent of St. Mary's. Mr. Newman issued an address to his parishioners on this occasion, in which he observed, as a circumstance worthy of notice, that:—

"When the workmen came to dig they found four skeletons. These were the bodies of Christians, who had died in the faith of Christ. They were buried east and west, in token of their hope of a blessed resurrection to life eternal, for which their souls are still waiting[m]."

The inhabitants of the district for which this church was intended, and which now forms the ecclesiastical parish of Littlemore, had previously been dependent

[1] *Post-Office Directory for Oxon.*, 1864.

[m] *To my Parishioners on Occasion of Laying the First Stone of the Church of Littlemore*: John H. Newman, Oxford, 1835. This is not inserted in the list of works by the author at p. 120, appendix, of the *Apologia*.

on the services of the clergy of the several parishes to which they belonged.

By 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 106, § 124, it was enacted that the term "benefice," when used in that Act, should be construed to comprehend "perpetual curacies" and "donatives," so that the incumbency of Iffley was affected by its provisions.

The value of the Perpetual Curacy in 1855, appears from the following document, which has been obtained from the Diocesan Registry:—

"PERPETUAL CURACY OF IFFLEY.

Terrier of Property.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A close of land in the parish of Ickford and county of Buckingham, containing thirteen acres and thirty perches, leased to a tenant at will .	26	0	0
A Rent charge payable by the lessee of that part of the Rectory of Iffley containing the Rectory house, &c.	7	6	8
A Sum of £200 appropriated to the Curacy of Iffley by the Comm[rs] of the Royal Bounty Fund, at £3 5s. 0d. Int. per ann.	6	10	0
A Sum of £20 2s. 7d. from the Parliamentary Grants fund, at £0 6s. 0d. Int. per ann. .	0	6	0
Augmented annual grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners	20	0	0
Rent charge on property at Iffley[a] . . .	1	16	8
Do. on do. Hincksey . .	1	5	0
Do. on do. Cowley . .	4	11	0
	£67	15	4

"WILLIAM PARKER,
"JOHN FRENCH, } *Churchwardens.*

"T. ACTON WARBURTON,
P. Curate of Iffley."

Dated Feb., 1855.

[a] These sums are paid by the owners of the tithes of Hockmore-street.

In 1856, the limitations under the will of the Rev. Edward Marshall-Hacker, the lessee of the Rectorial Estate, as above-mentioned, having determined, the lease became the property of his son, the Rev. Edward Marshall, as heir of his brother Nicholas, who resigned it to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in whom the estate had become vested. An arrangement was also effected, by which an addition was made to the value of the benefice by the annexing to it in perpetuity of a portion of the Rectorial land. That this might be done, an Order in Council was required, and was made June 6, 1859[o], for the purpose of giving effect to the scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as cited below :—

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, further recommend and propose, with the consent of the Rev. Thomas Acton Warburton, Clerk, D.C.L., the present perpetual curate, or incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the parish of Iffley, in the county and diocese of Oxford, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, that the messuage, lands, hereditaments and premises situate within the said parish of Iffley, and described in the second schedule hereunto annexed, with their appurtenances, and also the soil of the churchyard of the said parish, forming part of the estates belonging to the Archdeaconry of Oxford, and now vested in us, and all our estate and interest in the same, shall in like manner, and by the authority aforesaid, be transferred to, and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the said perpetual curacy of the parish of Iffley aforesaid; provided always that the same messuage, lands,

[o] *London Gazette*, June 10, 1859.

hereditaments, and premises to be so vested as last mentioned, shall be charged and chargeable with the liability to repair and maintain the chancel [p] of the church of the said parish, and shall also be, and be held to be, in lieu of and in full substitution for, and discharge of, the annual sum or stipend of seven pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, payable by us to the said perpetual curate or incumbent in respect of the estates within the said parish formerly belonging to the said Archdeaconry of Oxford.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent the further augmentation by us," &c.

The land which was then transferred to the Perpetual Curate consisted of the soil of the churchyard, the Rectorial house and garden, a field and orchard near, abutting on the street, and another field at the distance of one mile from Oxford.

The Rectorial house at this time was repaired and

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[p] Under the quadripartite and the subsequent tripartite division of church revenues, one portion was set apart for the maintenance of the church. See Bæd. *Hist. Eccl.*, lib. i. c. 27; Gratian, Caus., xii. 2, 30; Bingham, *Antiq.*, bk. v. 6, 3. This by custom and common law became in part transferred, so that the maintenance of the body of the church became chargeable to the parishioners, and that of the chancel to the owner of the rectorial tithes. A Constitution of Abp. Winchelsea, A.D. 1305, in prescribing the charges of the Rector and the parishioners, recognises this: "Ne inter rectores et ipsos [parochianos] ambiguitas generetur temporibus successivis, volumus de cætero et præcipimus, quod teneantur invenire . . . . . campanas cum chordis . . . . . clausuram cœmeterii, reparationem navis ecclesiæ interius et exterius . . . cætera autem omnia tam in reparatione cancelli quam in aliis hic non expressis, secundum diversas consuetudines approbatas, a locorum rectoribus et vicariis, seu ad quos pertinent, habent in omnibus reparari."—*Gibson*, vol. i. tit. ix. c. 6, p. 224.

enlarged. The expense of effecting this improvement was provided in part by the sum assessed for dilapidations on the resignation of the lease which had been granted to the Rev. E. Marshall-Hacker, in part by certain money which had accumulated with the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the benefit of the Incumbent, and in part by the Perpetual Curate, the Rev. T. A. Warburton.

The value of the benefice in "The Clergy List" of 1864 was stated to be £146, with a house.

In Crockford's "Clerical Directory" for 1868, there is given the following description of the Incumbency of Iffley: "A Perpetual Curacy, Patron the Archdeacon of Oxford, glebe 16 acres, Perpetual Curate's Income £315, and house;" so that it appears that a large addition had been made to the annual value of the benefice. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made a grant of £160 per ann.

In the Rate-book of 1869, the premises in Iffley assessed to the Vicar are stated as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
Garden land [near Oxford] .	9	1	34
Orchard	1	0	0
Park	6	2	0
Vicarage [Rectory], Churchyard	1	2	1
Total	18	1	35

of which the gross estimated rental is £136, and the rateable value £120 3s. 4d.

The sum not otherwise accounted for is, it is presumed, the interest of money in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the average of fees.

The ecclesiastical parish of Iffley has been lately a second time contracted, by the formation of the ecclesiastical district of Cowley St. John, of which the Rev. R. M. Benson is the incumbent. This embraces the Iffley closes, marked 24, 37, 41, 2, 7, 8, 63, 4, upon the Map, entitled "The Map of the Award of the valuer of the Inclosure of the open fields of Cowley the Marsh, Bullingdon Green, and Elder Stubbs, situate in the parishes of Cowley, Iffley, and St. Clement's, in the county of Oxford."

At the present time, the title of the Perpetual Curate must be placed in relation to the provisions of the Act 31st and 32nd of Victoria, cap. 117, which directs that in parishes such as Iffley is, the Incumbent "shall for the purpose of style and designation, but not for any other purpose, be deemed and styled a Vicar, and his benefice, a Vicarage." The Incumbent of Iffley is therefore a Vicar residing in the Rectory House, which, with the chancel, churchyard, and certain land, has been annexed to his benefice, having in all other respects the rights of an incumbent of a Perpetual Curacy which has been augmented by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and is to be deemed and styled a Vicarage.

The patronage belongs to the Archdeacon of Oxford.

CHAPTER V.

List of Clergy.

c. 1170. Oliver, Capellane[a].

He is mentioned as a witness to a charter of Juliana de S. Remigio, granted to the Hospital of St. John Baptist, Oxford.

10th of John, 1208. Robert de London[b].

He was called the King's Clerk, and was appointed by Letters Patent to the custody of Banbury Castle on the death of William de Bleys, Bishop of Lincoln, in May, 1206[c].

At the date above-mentioned he was instituted to the church of Yeftesle, by Letters Patent to the Archdeacon of Oxford, as, in consequence of the Priory of Kenilworth being vacant, the right of presentation had accrued to the King.

He was appointed Prebendary of Lincoln in 1214[d].

In the 9th year of the Pontificate[e] of Hugh de Welles, Bishop of Lincoln, 1218, Master John de Bermingham was instituted to the church of Ivetel, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Kenilworth. He had previously held the church of Birmingham.

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[a] Magd. Coll. Mun. [b] *Rot. Litt. Pat.*, vol. i. 1835, fol. 84 b.
[c] *Ibid.*, p. 64 b. [d] *Ibid.*, p. 117.
[e] Extracts from Lincoln Reg., Harl. MSS., Brit. Mus.; Dodsworth MS., vol. 107, Bodl. Libr.

In the 16th year of the Pontificate[f] of the same, 1225, WALTER DE RISENDON[g], Capellane, was instituted to the church of Istreyleya, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Kenilworth, by the resignation of Master John de Burmingham, saving to the said Prior and Convent the annual payment of two marks.

c. 1250. ELIAS, Capellane[h].

1258-9. JOHN DE YFTELEY, Clerk[i] (Qu. Capellane).

1279. HENRY DE YFTELE, Clerk[k] (Qu. Capellane).

1472. WALTER AP HUY[l], Capellane.

1535. PHILIP KYSTELL[m].

1556, April 9. WILLIAM OSBORNE[n].

1567, March 1st. JOHN HALL[o], presented by Arthur Pytts, of Iffley.

1578. JOHN NURSE[p], Vicarius.

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[f] Extracts from Lincoln Reg., Harl. MSS., Brit. Mus.; Dodsworth MS., vol. 107, Bodl. Libr.

[g] John the "Alumpnus" of Walt. de Risendon is mentioned as obtaining a grant of land in the parish of St. Peter-in-the-East, in Oxford, 1229. Magd. Coll. Mun. The Alumnus is described as: "Famulus honoratior, sic dictus quod ex mensa domini aleretur; écuyer. In quibusdam scriptoribus voces, alumni, nutricii, ministeriales, famuli, tanquam synonymae usurpantur."—Maigne D'Arnis, *Lex. Man. Med. et Inf. Lat.*, Par. 1866.

[h] Magd. Coll. Mun.

[i] *Rot. Hundr.*, p. 712. His widow, Gunnild, obtained a grant of land and of a tenement in St. Peter's-in-the-East, in Oxford, in 1258-9. Magd. Coll. Mun.

[k] *Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 712.

[l] Magd. Coll. Mun.

[m] *Val. Eccles.*, vol. ii. p. 173.

[n] Anonymous Information to Rev. T. A. Warburton.

[o] Oxf. Dioc. Reg.

[p] Archdeacon's Visit., 1578.

1616, June 18th. JOHN WOOD [q], B.A., presented by Philip Pitts of Iffley, on the death of John Nurse.

1630-1631. FRANCIS LITTLE, Sequestrator.

He was [r] Student of Christ Church, M.A., 1618, and afterwards published some of the posthumous works of Dr. Thomas Sutton, his brother-in-law. Among which was: "The Good Gifts of Faith; Sermon preached before the Artillery Company, on 2 Tim. vi. 12." Lond. 1626. He was himself a learned man. His father was Francis Little, Mayor of Abingdon, who in 1627 wrote a short account of the Monastery of Abingdon, an account of the Hospital of the Brotherhood of the Holy Cross, and of several matters relating to Abingdon.

He was also Curate of Cowley.

1632. Mr. EWIN, Curate.

1635. Mr. CROSFIELD, Curate.

CHARLES FORBENCH.

He officiated for some time during the Rebellion, without obtaining a high reputation. During part of the time, in which he suffered much privation, he kept a small school for the support of his family. But for the larger portion of the time he served the cures of Iffley and Sandford, each of which was worth to him about £8 a-year; and this being but a small income, he was forced to cleave wood for a livelihood, and his wife was compelled to work

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[q] Oxf. Dioc. Reg.

[r] Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*, vol. ii. c. 408; *Fast.*, vol. ii. c. 830.

with a small tailor at Sandford, in whose house they lived. While he resided here he was seized and imprisoned at Woodstock, for reading the Common Prayer, as was remembered by what he said when he was set at liberty:—"If I must not read it, resolved I am to say it by heart, in spite of all the rogues in England[s]."

1664—1666. Thomas Fowkes, Curate.

1666—1669. Thomas Camplyn, Curate.

1670—1672. Jonas Proast, Curate.

He is mentioned by Anthony Wood[t]:—

"1666, Master of Arts, May 31, Jonas Proast, lately of Queen's College, now (1666) of Gloucester Hall. This person, who is a minister's son and a Colchester man born, was afterwards one of the Chaplains of All Souls College, and author of 'The Argument of the Letter concerning Toleration briefly Considered and Answered,' Oxon., published in April. Afterwards was written and published by the writer of the same Letter, a pamphlet entitled 'A second Letter concerning Toleration,' Lond. 1690. This second 'Letter,' which is dated 27th May, 1690, doth reflect much upon the argument, &c., before-mentioned. Whereupon our author, Proast, came out with 'A third Letter concerning Toleration; in Defence of the Arguments of the Letter concerning Toleration briefly considered, 1691.'"

1673. Mr. Skiffe[u].

1686-87. Mr. Houghton, Curate.

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[s] Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Lond. 1723, p. 242.

[t] *Fast. Oxon.*, 1631, vol. ii. c. 839.

[u] Parish Reg.

1698—1703. William Pearson, Curate.

1704-1705. Joseph Smith [x].

1708. Edward Beckham [y].

1716. Richard Parkes.

1723. Thomas Pardo, B.D., of Jesus Coll.

His letter has been already cited in the chapter, The Vicarage, p. 79.

1726. Thomas Greenaway.

1728. Tipping Silvester.

1734—1773. Thomas West [z].

He was Demy of Magdalen College, in 1727, at the age of fifteen, and was the son of Richard West, of Weare, in Somersetshire. He was Fellow from 1732 to 1781. He became Vicar of Evenley, in Northamptonshire, in 1745; Rector of Horsington, in Lincolnshire, in 1760; and died at Iffley on Feb. 23, 1781, but was buried at St. Peter's-in-the-East, in Oxford. By his will, dated 1779, he left to the College an estate at Shillingstone, in Dorsetshire. He gave the portrait of Prince Henry, now

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[x] The above-mentioned, from 1630 to 1705, with the exception of Charles Forbench, are taken from small Visitation Books in the Bishop's Registry. The books are lost for the years omitted in the list.

[y] After 1708, the clergy who are not described on other authority, are supplied from the Parish Registers. But it is not certain that they were all actually Perpetual Curates; some may have been stipendiary Curates, under the Archdeacon or the Perpetual Curate, which indeed may be the case with some previously mentioned. All the names which occur in the Diocesan Registers, which are imperfect, are stated to be so derived.

[z] Oxf. Dioc. Reg.; Par. Reg.

in the Hall. Various anecdotes are told of his simplicity and ignorance of common affairs, not unaccompanied by natural cleverness [a].

1778, May 18. THOMAS BARNARD [b], B.D., presented by Archdeacon Randolph, on the resignation of Thomas West, B.D.

1779—1789. JAMES BURTON, D.D.

He was [c] son of Francis Burton, of Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, and was Demy and Fellow of Magdalen College, 1762-75; Chaplain in Ordinary to George III.; Canon of Christ Church, 1792; Rector of Over Worton, with the Perpetual Curacy of Nether Worton, in Oxfordshire; Vicar of Little Berkhampstead, in Hertfordshire; and Incumbent of the first portion of Waddesdon Rectory, in Buckinghamshire. He married Mary Jenner, who was daughter of Robert Jenner, D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law. His daughter, Mary Anne, was the wife of the Rev. Edward Marshall-Hacker. He died at Christ Church, in 1825, and was buried at Fetcham, in Surrey.

A sketch of his pedigree is:—

He was of the family of the Burtons of Leicestershire, which is said to be descended from Ingenulph de Burton, temp. William I., and of the same family with Robert Burton, author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy." From George, the younger brother of

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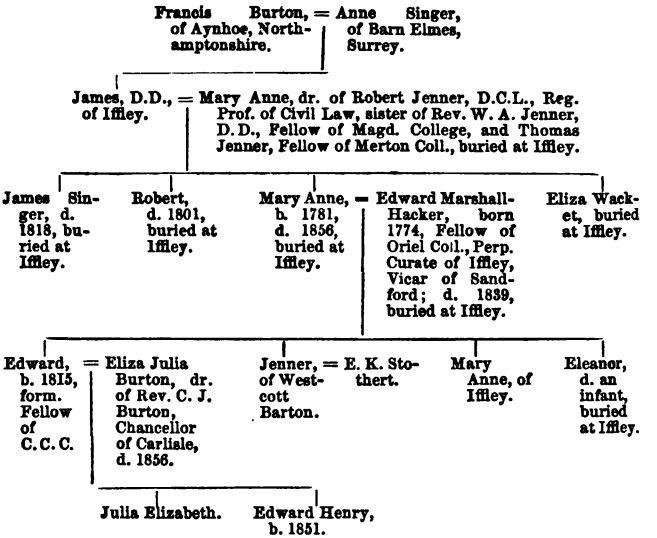
[a] Bloxam's *Reg. of Magd. Coll.*, Oxf. 1853, p. 145.

[b] Oxf. Dioc. Reg. [c] Bloxam's *Reg. of Magd. Coll.*, 1853, p. 167.

Robert, born at Higham, in Leicestershire, 1579, were descended,—


Francis Burton, of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire. = Anne Singer, of Barn Elmes, Surrey.
James, D.D., of Iffley. = Mary Anne, dr. of Robert Jenner, D.C.L., Reg. Prof. of Civil Law, sister of Rev. W. A. Jenner, D.D., Fellow of Magd. College, and Thomas Jenner, Fellow of Merton Coll., buried at Iffley.
James Singer, d. 1818, buried at Iffley.
Robert, d. 1801, buried at Iffley.
Mary Anne, b. 1781, d. 1856, buried at Iffley.
Edward Marshall-Hacker, born 1774, Fellow of Oriel Coll., Perp. Curate of Iffley, Vicar of Sandford; d. 1839, buried at Iffley.
Eliza Wacket, buried at Iffley.
Edward, b. 1815, form. Fellow of C.C.C.
Eliza Julia Burton, dr. of Rev. C. J. Burton, Chancellor of Carlisle, d. 1856.
Jenner, of Westcott Barton. = E. K. Stothert.
Mary Anne, of Iffley.
Eleanor, d. an infant, buried at Iffley.
Julia Elizabeth.
Edward Henry, b. 1851.

1789. FRANCIS SIMPSON.

1796. I. GUARD.

1803. JOHN CORBY COCKLE[d], M.A., presented by the Archdeacon of Oxford.

His name occurs in the Parish Register in 1799.

1809. A. H. MATTHEWS.

He was of Jesus College. In 1807 he gave to the Bodleian Library[e] a copy of the "Speculum Christiani," printed by Will. de Macklinia.

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[d] Oxf. Dioc. Reg.

[e] Macray's *Annals of the Bodl. Libr.*, Oxf. 1868, p. 210.

1810, Dec. 23. JAMES WETHERELL, presented by the Archdeacon of Oxford.

1813, Jan. 25. WILLIAM ODDIE[f], presented by the Archdeacon of Oxford.

1819, Dec. 19. EDWARD MARSHALL[g], presented by the Archdeacon of Oxford.

He took the additional name of Hacker in 1827. He was also Vicar of Sandford.

1839. WILLIAM JACOBSON, presented by the Archdeacon of Oxford, on the death of E. M. Hacker.

Dr. Jacobson is the present Bishop of Chester. He published, "Sixteen Sermons preached in the Parish Church of Iffley," Oxf. 1840, of which there was a second edition with additions in 1846.

1840, Dec. 19. WILLIAM WYATT WOOLLCOMBE, M.A., presented by the Archdeacon of Oxford, on the resignation of W. Jacobson.

He was Fellow of Exeter College, and is the Rector of Wootton, in Northamptonshire.

1853. THOMAS ACTON WARBURTON, D.C.L., the present Vicar.

The following is a sketch of his pedigree:—

George Warburton, M.P., who was descended from one of the Warburtons of Cheshire, and who emigrated to Ireland in the early part of the seventeenth century, purchased the manor of Aughrim, in the county of

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[f] Dioc. Reg. [g] Ibid.

Galway, at the end of the seventeenth century; from him were descended—

George Warburton, of Aughrim. = Anne Acton, of co. Wicklow.

- Eliot, B. G., Author of "The Crescent and the Cross."
- Thomas Acton, V. of Iffley. = Alice, dau. of Rev. Sir W. Palmer, Author of "Origines Liturgicæ," and "Treatise on the Church."
- George D., Author of "Hochelaga."
- Wm. P., H. M. Inspector of Schools; form. Fellow of All Souls Coll.
- Sidney, Author of "Letters to my Unknown Friends;" buried at Iffley.
- Elizabeth.
- Matilda.

CHAPTER VI.

The Church.

THE church of St. Mary has been often described. Some notice of it, indeed, is to be found in every work on English Architecture, and it is worthy of the attention which it has received, affording as it does an excellent specimen of late Norman work, with admixture of various styles.

The builder of this church is not known with any certainty. But there has appeared to be sufficient ground for conjecture. Warton, in his "History of Kiddington[a]," stated, but without adding an authority, that it was built early in the twelfth century by a Bishop of Lincoln, in which diocese Iffley then was situated; and it has been thought that in this case the bishop[b] intended is probably Bishop Cheney, who held the see from 1147 to 1166. The date of his episcopate, indeed, would agree with that which is assigned to the earliest part of the church. But, in default of other evidence, this cannot determine the question.

There is another notice of the church at this period, as has been shewn in the history of the Rectory, from which it appears that, as then existing, it was given

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[a] Ed. 1783, p. 4.

[b] Dr. Ingram's *Memorials of Oxford*, 1835, Iffley, p. 3.

by Juliana de S. Remigio to the Priory of Kenilworth, between 1175 and 1195. She is described as the daughter of Robert, who was himself the owner of an estate in Iffley, and it is not improbable that the Norman portion of the church had been built either by her father or herself, as she had the control of the ecclesiastical property at Iffley, so as to be able to dispose of the patronage.

M J. H. Parker[c] supposes that a church was first built at Iffley by the Priory on obtaining the Rectory by her gift.

The portions of the church which are earliest in date are the west end, restored, with the two adjoining windows on the north and south sides of the nave, the font, the walls to the end of the first, or west, bay of the chancel, the tower to the height of the battlements, with the tower-arches and the groined roof of this bay of the chancel. Next in order of time is the second, or east, bay of the chancel, of Early English work, which has been supposed to have been added to the original church by Robert de Efteley, who was Prior[d] of Kenilworth from 1266 to his resignation in 1275-6, in affection for the place of his birth[e]. The work, indeed, is of earlier date than the time of his holding the office, but he might have effected the addi-

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[c] *Arch. Journal*, vol. iv. 1847. Mr. Parker is not borne out in his conjecture by the charters upon which he rests. The church might have been rebuilt.

[d] Dugd. *Mon.*, vol. vi. p. 221.

[e] Dr. Ingram's *Memorials of Oxf.*, Iffley, p. 3.

tion at some former period. Then there are the windows which have been inserted in the chancel walls, which are of a date of about the end of the thirteenth century; and after these the Perpendicular windows, which have been inserted in the walls of the tower and nave, which are of a date of the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century; the battlements of the tower, and of the south side of the nave, which last have the date of 1612, at which time it is probable that the roof of the nave was lowered, and its pitch reduced. The present roof was part of the restorations in 1844, as also the buttresses at the east end. The circular west window is later. The west end of the church has been well restored. It had long lost its proportion to the rest, in consequence of the lowering of the roof. But in 1823 the gable was rebuilt by Mr. Robert Bliss, who had been a bookseller in Oxford, and had come to reside on property which he possessed in Iffley, after which, as the roof had not been raised, it stood above it. When the church was repaired in 1844, this was reconstructed under the direction of Mr. Hussey, the architect, and the roof of the nave was raised to its original height, as determined by the weather-moulding on the tower. The circular window was inserted by Dr. Warburton, the present vicar, from a design by Mr. Buckler, the architect, who was guided by the traces of the old window remaining in the wall, which had been replaced by one of late Perpendicular work. The whole front is of a character which is

common in the more highly ornamented Norman churches. There is a deeply recessed doorway, with richly carved mouldings of the chevron and beakhead, carried from the jambs round the arch without break, there being no piers nor set-off. On either side of this is a blank arch. Over the door is the circular window with rows of the chevron moulding. Above this are three windows in line, with shafts and capitals and ornamental mouldings, and above these a window of a single light without shafts. The west window of the nave on either side alone exists in its original state; but the outline of those which have been replaced by others can be traced in the moulding, which has been preserved in the inner wall. The outer moulding of the doorway is composed of medallions with figures, each one of which is united to the adjoining by a carved head, and the whole springs from ornamented blocks. The ornaments have in many instances a symbolic character. The north and south doorways are Norman, with ornamented piers and capitals. Two shafts of the south doorway are covered, in one case with the chevron, in the other with the lozenge. The north doorway is of a similar form but plainer. On the right jamb of the north doorway the consecration crosses remain.

The tower-arches are large and fine, recessed, and spring from piers which have cushioned capitals, with black marble shafts in the four angles, visible from the west, in which direction it was intended that there

should be the principal entrance[g] into the church. The upper moulding of the arches consists of a number of flowers, of two forms, one of which has been described as that of the fir-cone or pine-apple, and the other that of the marigold or sunflower, but the petals do not radiate in straight lines, as in these flowers.

The steps which led to the rood-loft[h] were carried up within the thickness of the wall, between the south-east window of the tower and the chancel-arch. The doorway to these is now walled up, but the outline remains. It is of a much later date than the Norman work. The situation of a small window which gave light to the stairs can be traced in the outer wall of the tower. The screen of the chancel, which was of Perpendicular work, was removed about the year 1825. A view of it may be seen in Skelton's "Oxfordshire."

The Norman groining of the first bay of the chancel, and the piers from which it springs, have ornamental

[g] "The Holy Rood and the Roodloft was also set up in churches. The Rood was an image of Christ upon the Cross, made generally of wood, and placed on a loft made for that purpose, just over the passage out of the church into the chancel; out of this mystery, they say, that the church represents the Church Militant, and the chancel the Church Triumphant; and those which will pass out of the former into the latter, must go under the Roodloft, that is, they must go under the Cross and suffer affliction. This Rood was not complete without the images of the Virgin Mary and St. John, one of them standing on the one side and the other on the other side of the image of Christ."—*Staveley on Churches*, Lond. 1712, p. 199.

[h] "Roodlofts do not appear to have been common in this country before, if so soon as, the fourteenth century."—*Glossary of Architecture*, Oxf. 1845, vol. i. p. 312.

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mouldings of the same character as those of the inner moulding of the tower-arches and of the south doorway. On the boss where the two lines of groining intersect, there is a carving of a salamander with the tail in its mouth, between four heads. In the thickness of the old Norman east-wall, where it was taken down for the addition of the fresh bay, there are blank arches, pointed, with Norman ornament, which join the Norman arch of the first bay to the Early English arch of the second bay. In this there are a locker, piscina, and sedilia of the same date. The roof is groined, with plain roll-mouldings deeply cut. The east window, and the two adjoining on the north and south sides, have mouldings of the same character, as also the locker, piscina and sedilia, and are of a single light each. Above the east window is a small Norman window, which lights the roof over the groining. In the Norman bay the mouldings of the former windows, which have been replaced by others of the date of the close of the thirteenth century, are seen in the inner walls. The later windows are of two lights, each with the top pierced. On the outer wall, near the south-east window of the chancel, the circular head of the priest's door may be traced. The chancel was repaired in 1858, under the direction of Mr. Christian, Architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

On February 12, 1870, an excursion was made by members of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, on which occasion Iffley Church was visited. The chancel caused much interest, and received a

careful investigation. Mr. J. Parker, on an examination of the walls and the union of the east and west bays, considered that there had been an apse, which began a little beyond the present termination of the Norman bay, to the east of the priest's door, and occupied about two-thirds of the space which is now taken up by the Early English bay. He was led to this chiefly by the existence of the constructional Norman arch, forming the head of the priest's doorway at the back of the sedilia, and the Norman outer wall in which it was placed; by the arch at the union of the Norman and Early English groining, which must have covered a large opening, as that of the apse; and by the chamfering of the north and south piers under this, in order to give sight to the extended chancel. On this supposition, the Norman gable window would be either the east window of the apse, or of the gable above it, removed from such a position[1].

The meeting acquiesced in Mr. Parker's view.

The four Perpendicular windows which have been inserted in the tower and nave, instead of the Norman ones, of which the moulding remains, are good, of the latter part of the fifteenth century. These were probably inserted by John De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, 1463—91, and Elizabeth of York his wife, and in one of them, the south-western, their arms occur.

The font is Norman, of black marble, square and supported by a circular stone pillar with four smaller

[1] Information from Mr. J. Parker.

ones at the corners, three of which are twisted, but one has the form of a shaft, which has at some time been placed against a wall. This last is of Early English date.

The old stone steps of the pulpit were formerly by the south pier of the west tower-arch[k], but were removed during the alterations in 1844.

The tower has in the belfry-story two windows on each of the four sides, one being ornamented with the chevron, the others plain, and a turret at the north-west corner, which dies away into the wall below the corbel-table. This contains the newel and steps leading to the upper part of the tower, and is now approached from the outside by steps of modern date. The Norman doorway, which formed the entrance from the church, has been walled up. In the centre of the north row of battlements, which are an addition to the Norman work, is the figure of an ox.

There was formerly a modern porch at the south door, before 1820.

The following notices of painted glass occur in the Rawlinson and Wood MSS.[l] in the Bodleian Library:—

"In a south window:—

"Or, a lion ramp. gu., impaling az. a fess between 6[m] leopards' faces, or, qu. ar.[n] a chief gu., over all a lion ramp.,

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[k] "Part of an ancient stone pulpit is remaining in the church."—*Gentleman's Mag.*, vol. lxxxviii. pt. 2, p. 9.

[l] Rawl. MS., B. 697, fol. 226; Wood MS., E. 1.

[m] It should be, three.

[n] It should be, az.

tail forked, or, impaling qu. France and England, a label of three points charged with 9 bezants[o]."

These still remain in the south-west window of the nave.

"In the west window:—

"Gu. 2 chevrons[p] ar., in fess point a crescent, ar."

These are now in the window opposite the one last mentioned.

"The scraps of glass in the old west window were placed together in a shield-like form, and put into one of the windows of the nave[q]."

The ~~first~~ coat[r] belongs to John De la Pole, second Duke of Suffolk, K.G., 1463—91, and Elizabeth of York, his wife. Their relation with Iffley arose from their possession of the manor of Donnington, to which the patronage of the Hospital, which owned the manor of Iffley, was annexed. This manor, with the manor of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, came to Thomas Chaucer, son of the poet, by his marriage with Matilda, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Burghurst. Their daughter and heir, Alice, married William De la Pole, duke of Suffolk, who was beheaded in 1450[s], and who with his wife founded the Hospital at Ewelme. John, his son, married Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of Richard, Duke of York, and sister of Edward IV. and

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[o] It should be, torteaux.

[p] It should be, chevronels.

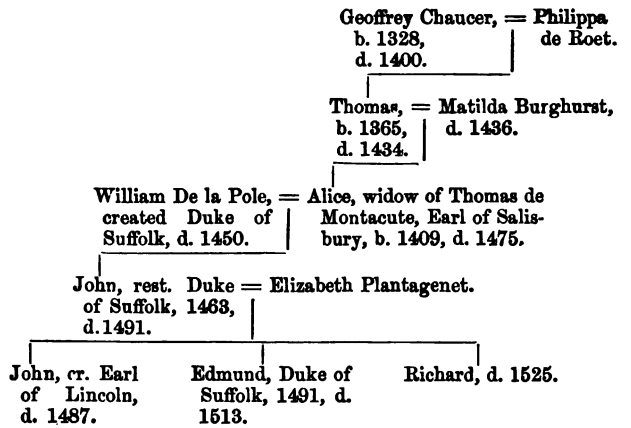
[q] Rev. T. A. Warburton.

[r] Guillim describes the coat, as "Az. a fesse between three leopards' heads, or."—*Heraldry*, Lond. 1660, Knights of G., p. 5.

[s] *Paston Letters*, vol. i. p. 29; Shakesp., Henr. VI. pt. 2. act iv.

Richard III. Upon this alliance, the title of Duke of Suffolk, which had been forfeited, was restored. He died in 1491, and with his wife was buried at Wingfield, in Suffolk[t]. The title was forfeited on the attainder of their son Edmund, who was beheaded in 1513. John, Earl of Lincoln, their son, was killed at the battle of Stoke, in 1487. He was attainted, and his estates were forfeited. But his brother Richard assumed the title, and bore it until his death at the battle of Pavia, in 1525. He was the last of this noble house.

The following is a sketch of the pedigree:—


Geoffrey Chaucer, b. 1328, d. 1400. = Philippa de Roet.
Thomas, b. 1365, d. 1434. = Matilda Burghurst, d. 1436.
William De la Pole, created Duke of Suffolk, d. 1450. = Alice, widow of Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, b. 1409, d. 1475.
John, rest. Duke of Suffolk, 1463, d. 1491. = Elizabeth Plantagenet.
John, cr. Earl of Lincoln, d. 1487.
Edmund, Duke of Suffolk, 1491, d. 1513.
Richard, d. 1525.

It is probable that the Duke and Duchess of Suffolk inserted the window in which their arms are found, and the others of the same date. In the tracery lights of these there are fragments of fifteenth century glass.

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[t] Weever's *Fun. Mon.*, Lond. 1631, p. 758.

The second coat is the arms of Fettiplace, with a crescent for difference. This family [u] had estates at Lambourn, Childrey, and Bessils Leigh, in Berkshire, and Swinbrook and Shifford, in Oxfordshire. The connection with Iffley has not been ascertained. From Anthony, the second son of John Fettiplace of Shifford, was descended Sir Edmond Fettiplace, who died in 1601. This branch bore the arms, as above.

The Bells.

The inscriptions on the bells are as follows:—

1. Thomas Jannaway fecit, 1785.
2. Thomas Jannaway fecit, 1785.
3. Mears Stainbank Foundry London. Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango.
   T. A. Warburton, *Vicar.*
   J. Reid, J. French, } *Wardens.*
   Cast 1592, recast 1869.
4. Prayse y^e^ Lorde.
5. No inscription nor date; but it was evidently put up at the same time as the 6th.
6. Our hope is in the Lord. 1642.

Little Bell. A. R. 1709.

The foundry of the Jannaways existed at Chelsea from 1750 to 1780 [v].

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[u] See Ashm. MS., 851, p. 146; More's Collections for Berks., vol. ii. p. 5, Gough MSS.; Rawlinson's Collections for Oxfordsh., vol. i. p. 360, Swinbrook; Bodl. Libr.

[v] W. C. Lukis, *Bells*, Oxf. 1857, p. 14.

The Communion Plate.

The chalice was "augmented"—(when and by whom given does not appear)—by Mr. Newlin and others of his family in the year 1679.

The flagon was given by the Rev. Thomas West, P. C., in the year 1773.

One of the alms-plates—some time used as a paten—was also given by him at the same time. Another of the alms-plates was given by Mr. Allin, of Littlemore, in the year 1773.

The paten which is now in use was given by John Parsons, Esq., Jan. 1844.

The church was re-opened after the alterations on the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, 1844, which day has since been kept as a day to be remembered in the parish.

The burial in the church of Edward Thwaytes, the Anglo-Saxon scholar, in 1711, is recorded on[x] an ancient tombstone in the chancel, on the south side, which is now covered over.

He was Fellow of Queen's College, and was author of:—

"Notæ in Anglo-Saxonum Nummos." Oxon. 1708, 12mo. Privately printed.

"Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica." Oxon. 1711, 8vo.

"Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi,

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[x] Dr. Ingram's *Memorials of Oxf.*; Iffley, p. 8, note; Chalmers' *Biogr. Dict.*, 1816, vol. xxxix. p. 356.

Anglo-Saxonice, ed. Edward Thwaites." Oxon. 1698, or 1699, 8vo.

He is related to have borne a severe operation with extraordinary calmness.

A crucifix which was found by the workmen in digging the gardens which formerly belonged to St. Frideswide's, Oxford, was given by him to the Bodleian Library [y], where it is still preserved.

The appearance of the church, through the several changes which its fittings have undergone, is much to be commended. Part of the stonework has been freed from the whitewash with which it was incrusted, but the walls retain their original plaster. It was not without a symbolical meaning that the application of white plaster was practised on the interior and the exterior of churches. Hugh of St. Victor, who was born before the present church was commenced in 1098, observes [z]: "The inner whitening signifies the cleanness of the heart, the outer the cleanness of the body."

The Churchyard or Palm Cross.

There is in the churchyard, on the south side, a cross, of which the greater part of the shaft, and the base, which is of a single stone, are ancient. From being

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[y] Macray's *Annals of the Bodl. Libr.*, Oxf. 1868, p. 333.

[z] "Interior dealbatura significat munditiam cordium, exterior munditiam corporum."—Serm. I. In dedic. Eccles.; *Opp.*, Rothom. 1644, tom. ii. p. 480 D.

set on the ground without a foundation, it had sunk and become much inclined, as is represented in old prints of the church and churchyard. It also had lost the part which formed the head. In 1857, the base was placed on a secure foundation, the shaft made upright, and a piece with a carving of the Lamb, from the drawing of Mr. Street, and the work of Mr. Earp, supplied.

The object with which a cross was placed originally in a churchyard has been variously stated, and the principal reasons which appear to explain its presence would seem to be these. It would clearly be the most appropriate symbol, or ornament, of a Christian cemetery. It would be considered as a preservative against the incursions of evil spirits: "for when they see the cross, they are reminded of the crucified," it was said[a]; and we can at least recognise its value from this point of view, as a memorial, that we are to realise as present the victory and power[b] of the Redeemer, in Whom is our protection. But there would doubtless be the other purpose intended[c] by many in placing it here, while

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[a] S. Cyril of Jerus., *Cat.* xiii. § 36; Oxford Trans.

[b] Τὸ σύμβολον τῆς κατὰ τῶν δαιμόνων νίκης.—S. Chrys. *Opp.*, Par. 1721, tom. iii. App. p. 820 E.

[c] Pseud. Ign.; Ep. ad Philipp.: τοῦτο γάρ ἐστι τὸ τρόπαιον κατὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ δυνάμεως.—*Epp.*, Genev. 1623, p. 36.

Photius: δι' οὗ δαιμόνων ἐλαύνεται στίφη. — *Epp.*, Lond. 1654, p. 67.

Ceolfrid, A.D. 710: "Sicut enim omnis ecclesia quia per mortem sui vivificatoris ecclesia facta est, signum sanctæ Crucis ejus in fronte portare consuerit, ut crebro vexilli hujus munimine a malignorum spirituum defendatur incursibus; crebra hujus admonitione doceatur, se quoque

it would also serve to them as a memorial. It would be a representative sign of the Holy Sepulchre [d], and a token of our Christian warfare. It would afford a fit place [e] to those who visited the churchyard for prayer or Holy Offices. It would remind the passers

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carnem suam cum vitiis et concupiscentiis crucifigere debere; ita nos," &c.—Baed. *Hist. Eccl.*, lib. v. c. 21.

Durandus observes: That when a Christian is buried elsewhere than in a cemetery, a cross ought to be set up at his head to shew that he is a Christian,—"quia diabolus signum Crucis valde veretur, et timet accedere ad locum Crucis signaculo insignitum."—*De Div. Off.*, lib. vii. c. 35, § 39.

[d] Gretser: "De sepulchris Cruce signatis fidem imprimis facit ipsum Sepulchrum Dominicum, supra quod grandis, et quidem aurea, Crux visebatur ut testatur Beda, De Locis Sanctis, c. ii., cum agit de ecclesia Resurrectionis, in qua erat Sepulchrum Domini: 'Hujus,' inquit, 'in medio monumentum Domini rotundum in petra excisum est, cujus culmen intrinsecus stans homo manu contingere potest, et extrinsecus usque culminis summitatem totum marmore tectum est, summum vero culmen, auro ornatum, auream magnam gestat Crucem.' Si igitur Christi Sepulchrum Cruce insignitum fuit, non immerito eadem insigniuntur sepulchra Christianorum, ut vel hac nota demonstretur, eos sub vexillo Crucis militasse, vitamque posuisse; neque recens mos hic est sed pervetus."—*De Sancta Cruce*, lib. ii. c. 15.

Bunyan: "He ran on thus till he came at a place somewhat ascending, and upon that place stood a cross, and a little below in the bottom a sepulchre. So I saw in my dream, that just as Christian came up with the cross, his burden loosed from off his shoulders, and fell off from his back, and began to tumble, and continued to do so till it came to the mouth of the sepulchre, when it fell in, and I saw it no more." —*Pilgr. Progr.*, pt. i.

[e] Onuphrius: "Itaque hæc cœmiteria erant Christianis quod et nunc sunt, veluti templa et orationum loca, in quibus episcopi synodos congregabant, sacramenta administrabant, verbum Dei concionabantur." — *De Cœm.*, c. xi. p. 96, Lov. 1572. Cf. Suicer, *Lex.*, voc. Κοιμητήριον.

by to pray for the dead[f] interred in the cemetery. It would be the ever-present trophy of victory[g] over death where we have most need to recollect it, by the side of the grave. At times it would recall the memory of some saint in whose honour it was placed[h].

It was also an evidence of the church having been consecrated, and of its being, with the churchyard, entitled to the right of sanctuary, for—

"If the workmen put the materials together, and made it an edifice or house, yet it had not the *formalis ratio* of a church, till the bishop had in solemn manner hallowed the same; and had on the behalf of God, to whose honour and service it was designed, taken, as it were, possession thereof by the σταυροπήγιον, or setting up the cross there, according to the ancient ceremonies in that case prescribed. And all sanctuary privileges were allowed only to such churches as were duly hallowed by the bishop; as may in part appear by the tenour of King Alfred's Laws[i]."

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[f] Milman: "It [Paul's Cross] was originally perhaps like other crosses, set up at the entrance of the churchyard, to remind the passers by to pray for the dead interred in the cemetery."—*Annals of St. Paul's*, 1869, p. 163.

[g] Ordo Rom.: "Tropæum scilicet victoriæ Suæ et redemptionis nostræ." Hittorp. *De Div. Off.*; Par. 1627, col. 133 D.

Baed.? Hymn., S. Andreas ad Crucem:—

"Salve, tropæum gloriæ,
Salve, sacrum victoriæ
Signum, Deus quo perditum
Mundum redemit mortuus."

Abp. Trench, *Sacred Lat. Poetry*, 1864, p. 217.

[h] See infr., p. 113.

[i] Jo. Brompt. (Twysd. *Script. Decem.* Lond. 1652,) f. 830, in Staveley's *Hist. of Churches*, Lond. 1712, p. 87.

The privilege of sanctuary did not extend beyond the churchyard, and they who had fled for protection to it, were only permitted to leave the church to a distance of thirty yards from the door[k].

The churchyard cross was also the second station in the procession on Palm Sunday. William de Bleys, Bishop of Worcester, in his Constitutions[l], A.D. 1229, directs:—

"That in the cemetery itself there be raised up a fair and handsome cross, to which the procession shall be made on the day of Palms, unless it has been accustomed to be in another place."

Dr. Rock observes[m]:—

"Thus was it, that sometimes in parish churches especially, the churchyard cross was the place where they stopped. Falling down on the ground they yielded their worship to Him, Who chose to die on the rough hard rood for the love which He bare mankind. . . . All about they strewed flowers and green boughs, and after the Passion had been recited at Mass, blessed palms were brought, and this cross was wreathed and decked with them to symbolise Christ's victory over death and sin. . . . It was sometimes called the Palm Cross."

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[k] Gratian, Caus. xvii. quæst. iv. c. 35: "Diffinivit Sanctum Concilium (Toletanum xii.) ut nullus audeat confugientes ad ecclesiam vel residentes inde abstrahere . . . sed esse potius his ipsis qui ecclesias petunt per omnia licitum in triginta passus ab ecclesiæ januis progredi, in quibus triginta passibus uniuscujusque ecclesiæ in toto circuitu reverentia defendatur." Howel the Good allowed an "erw," 4,320 yards. Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils, &c.*, 1869, vol. i. p. 241.

[l] Wilkins' *Concilia*, Lond. 1737, vol. i. p. 623.

[m] *Church of our Fathers*, Lond. 1853, pt. ii. p. 228.

So in the "Liber Festivalis [n]:"—

"And then we take Palme and flowres in processyon as they dyde and goo in processyon knelyng to the Crosse. In y^e^ worshyp and mynde of Hym That was doone on y^e^ Crosse, worshyppyng and welcomyng Hym with songe in to y^e^ chirche, as the people dyde our Lorde in to the Cite of Jerusalem."

The most common situation of the cross, perhaps, was in front of the south door, which formed the usual entrance, so that people would not fail to see it both on entering and on leaving the church; but it was also placed near the west door, or at the entrance gate, or in some other part of the churchyard very frequently.

Some early instances of its occurrence are as follows.

Bishop Ethelwold made a cross, on which he caused his name to be inscribed, which was much ornamented [o]. When Lindisfarn was sacked by the Danes the top was broken off, but was afterwards reunited to the stem. This was always carried about with the body of St. Cuthbert. In the time of Simeon of Durham [p], whose history ends with the year 1096, it stood in the cemetery of Durham Cathedral, and may be the one which is noticed by Leland, as:—

"A crosse of 7 foote longe, that had an inscription of diverse rowes yn it, but the scripture cannot be red. Some

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[n] Ed. 1495, fol. xxxiii.

[o] Stuart, *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, 1856, vol. i. p. v.

[p] Ap. Twysd. *Script.*, Lond. 1652, p. 7.

say that this crosse was brought out of the holy churche yarde of Lindisfarne Isle[q]."

At Kilwinning, near the church, stood a stone cross made with wonderful skill, which St. Wynnin placed there in his lifetime in honour of St. Brigid[r].

The Registry of the Abbey of Clonmacnoise mentions that:—

"Before the west door of MacDermot's Church stood a large old-fashioned cross or monument, on which was an inscription with illegible characters, and the sculptures of St. Kyran and O'Carwyll joining hands together, and St. Kyran's monks on either side of them[s]."

Carving of Anglo-Saxon interlaced work, and of various figures of animals and of foliage, is frequently to be observed, as many crosses of this date remain[t].

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[q] *Itin.*, vol. i. p. 77.

[r] *Brev. Aberd.*, pars hyem., 1852, fol. 38, 9.

[s] *Journal of Kilkenny Society*, 1856-7, p. 444; Stuart, 1867, vol. ii. p. xlv.

[t] Dr. Rock, in *The Church of our Fathers*, 1834, vol. ii. p. 310, remarks, that from the last words of St. Cuthbert: "Cum autem Deus susceperit animam meam, sepelite me in hac mansione juxta oratorium meum, ad meridiem contra orientalem plagam sanctæ Crucis quam ibidem erexi;" it appears that the saint had set up a cross "in the burial-ground." But it is not apparent that St. Cuthbert intended a common burial-ground; and the following note of Mr. Stevenson on the passage in the Life of St. Cuthbert, Bedæ, *Opp. Min. Hist.*, 1841, vol. ii. p. 118, is in favour of this: "This passage shews that St. Cuthbert was anxious that he should be buried with his face looking towards the east; respecting which custom, see Martene, *Antiq. Eccles. Rit.*, ii. 374. What St. Cuthbert says respecting the cross near his tomb will be

But the crosses which are now to be found in our churchyards are often of later date than the church near which they are placed, and the one at Iffley is not so old as the earliest part of the church, and is probably of a date corresponding with the latest alterations in the windows of the chancel, or even more recent. It is of Decorated work.

It is evident from the provision of the Civil and Canon Law[y], that the site of a church and churchyard was brought into relation with the symbol of the cross at the earliest possible time; for it was enjoined, that "No one should presume to build a church, before the bishop should have come, and have fixed the cross on the site, and have marked out the churchyard;" and the Roman Office[z] directed, that the cross should be fixed by the bishop, where the altar was to be built.

One of the Laws of Kenneth[a], King of Scotland, A.D. 823—854, was:—

"Let every sepulchre be esteemed sacred, and let it be

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illustrated from the following extract from Durand's *Rationale Div. Off.*, vii. 35, § 39: 'Et in quocunque loco extra cœmeterium Christianus sepeliatur, semper Crux capiti illius apponi debet ad notandum illum Christianum fuisse.'"

[y] Conc. Aurel., in Gratian., De Consecr., Dist. i. c. 9: "Nemo ecclesiam ædificet antequam Episcopus civitatis veniat et ibidem Crucem figat, publice atrium (churchyard) designet. . . ." This was in conformity with the Civil Law, *Nov.* lxxii. c. 2, that no one should begin to build a monastery, nor a church, nor a house of prayer, "antequam civitatis Deo amabilis Episcopus orationem in loco faciat et Crucem figat."

[z] Ordo Rom.; Hittorp., *De Div. Eccl. Cath. Off.*; Col. 1568, p. 118.

[a] Spelman, *Conc.*, 1639, p. 342.

adorned with the sign of the cross, and take care that none tread upon it with their feet."

It was with a similar intention of marking certain sites as sacred, and providing fit places for religious worship, that crosses were raised in other localities, in many of which they still remain, though but too often imperfect:—

"It was the ancient custom of the Saxon nation, on the estates of some of their nobles and great men to raise not a church, but a sign of the Holy Cross, dedicated to God with great honour, lovely and exalted, for the convenient use of daily prayer[b]."

Such would form missionary stations in remote districts; and Camden[c] remarks, that there once had been at Dewsbury a cross with the inscription:—

PAULINUS HIC PRAEDICAVIT
ET CELEBRAVIT.

This practice would have been for the same reason[d] that he baptized in the Swale:—

"For not yet were oratories nor baptisteries at the very beginning of the infant Church there able to be built."

With the variety of opinion which exists as to the intent of placing the cross in the churchyard, our thoughts may indeed differ in some points from the ideas of those of old. But, to adopt words which were used as to a kindred subject, "that at least is to be

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[b] Vit. S. Willibald; *Actt. Sanctt. Ord. S. B.*; Par. 1672, tom. iii. p. 369.

[c] *Britannia*, p. 885.

[d] Baed., *Eccl. Hist.*, lib. ii. c. 14.

piously interpreted which has the semblance of so great piety [e]."

The ancient custom of having burial crosses in the churchyard has not been examined, as these memorials of the dead were placed there with a special purpose other than that of the cross at Iffley.

The Churchyard Yew.

There is also in the churchyard, on the south side of the church, a venerable yew-tree of large size, the trunk of which is hollow from age, which is popularly said to be as old as the church. The habit of planting this tree in the churchyard has been variously explained. One supposition is offered in the following remarks:—

"One of the great ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church is the blessing and distribution of 'palms,' on Palm Sunday. In Ireland the branches of the yew are always used for this purpose. This use of the yew tree would make its being planted in churchyards, so as to be at hand, and grown in consecrated ground, a natural circumstance [f]." But "this custom is by no means peculiar to Ireland. It prevailed in England in Catholic times. The yew was generally used for palms, and in many Catholic churches and chapels in England is still used for the same purpose. Yew trees were often planted for this purpose near the porches of our old churches [g]."

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[e] "Pie certe interpretanda sunt quæ tantæ pietatis imaginem præ se ferunt."—Carol. Marriott, *Hymnal.*, Littlem. 1850, p. vi.

[f] *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Ser., 1858, vol. v. p. 391.

[g] F. C. H. (Dr. Husenbeth), *Ibid.*, p. 447.

So in the Directory for keeping the Festivals, printed by Caxton, 1483[h], it is stated:—

"But for encheson that we have none olyve that berith greene leef algate, therfore we take ewe instede of palme and olyve and beren aboute in processyon, and so is this day callyd Palme Sonday."

But although the yew may have been very commonly planted, or employed for this purpose, the Irish custom of using the branches of this tree for the palms cannot be taken to explain the reason which led to, or was first attached to, its frequent occurrence in burial-grounds, or churchyards there. Giraldus Cambrensis, c. 1184, who had visited Ireland, and had noticed the great abundance of yew-trees, especially in ancient cemeteries and holy places, only alluded[i] in his description of Ireland to the fitness of the tree for ornament. It is unnecessary to mention, except for rejection, the idea that the yew, being "used for bows, was therefore planted in churchyards," which was the opinion of Dr. Johnson and others, for which there is no pretence of ancient authority. No reason for the frequency of its occurrence is assigned, which is traced to an earlier date than that of its appropriate ornamental

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[h] *Liber Festiv.*, Domin. in ram. palm., sign. c. f. v.

[i] "Præ terris autem omnibus quas intravimus, longe copiosius amaro hic succo taxus abundat, maxime vero in cœmiteriis antiquis locisque sacris sanctorum virorum manibus olim plantatas *, ad decorem et ornatum quem addere poterant, arborum istarum copiam videas."—*Topogr. Hib.*, dist. iii. c. 10, *Opp.*, Lond. 1857, vol. v. p. 153.

* Al. plantatis.

appearance, adduced by Giraldus. Allusions to the funereal associations of this tree are numerous from early times, and there are more recent allusions to the significance of its perpetual verdure. It shares these, however, with other evergreens. But in its occurrence in churchyards it stands alone.

There is a stone in the churchyard in memory of Dr. J. Wootten, who died in 1847. Dr. Wootten was one of the physicians of the Radcliffe Infirmary, and will be remembered in the neighbourhood for his successful practice and high character.

Recent Consecration of the Churchyard.

The east end of the churchyard was consecrated on Easter Monday in the present year, April 18, 1870.

Parish Register Books[k], Earlier than the New Registers commencing with A.D. 1813.

Nos. I.—III.

Baptisms, 1572—1809.
Burials, 1572—1639, 1678—1812.
Marriages, 1574—1639, 1696—1753.

No. IV.

Baptisms, 1810—1812.

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[k] *Abstract of Answers and Returns under the Population Act,* 11 *Geo. IV., cap.* 30 (1831), p. 254.

No. V.

Marriages, 1754—1812.

The Parish Registers do not contain many entries of special interest, beyond the recording of the life and death of the parishioners. Some few may be noted.

In 1577, a man and woman died of the fever which began at the Oxford summer assizes in that year, when the mortality was very great. There are several accounts of this, which differ as to the number of those who died at the first outbreak, but agree in the statement that no woman nor child then died[1].

The constable had the care of making provision for the lodging of travellers who came to the parish and were in want, and also of their burial.

Several entries, besides the Christian and surname, add some other by which the person was familiarly known.

In one of the Registers there is a record of indebtedness for a sum of £20.

In 1735, Nathaniel Sturges, Rector of Sarsden, married a daughter apparently of Dr. Brookes, who officiated at the marriage. He was lessee of the Rectory.

In 1793, Mrs. F. Brookes was buried at Iffley.

It is not unlikely that this family occupied the Rectorial house.

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[1] J. M. Davenport's *Lords Lieutenants and High Sheriffs of Oxon.*, p. 39.

Endowment for an Obit.

There was an endowment for the maintenance of an obit in the church. "An obit was an office performed at funerals, when the corpse was in the church, and before it was buried; it afterwards came to be anniversary, and then money or lands were given towards the maintenance of the priest who should perform this office every year[m]." The endowment at Iffley consisted of certain lands, which were subsequently taken by Edward VI. By an Act of the 37th of Hen. VIII. cap. 4[n], the chantries and other like foundations were given to the King, who had power at any time to authorise commissioners to seize those endowments and take them into his possession. But as this was in the last year of his reign, there were several which were not taken before his death, and therefore by an Act of the 1st of Edward VI. cap. 14[o], the chantries which were in being five years before the session of the parliament then holden, and not in the actual possession of Henry VIII., were adjudged to be and were vested in the King, who had granted to him all lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, among others, which "were given, assigned, or appointed to go, or be employed wholly to the finding or maintenance of any anniversary, or obit, or any like thing, intent, or purpose."

The Report of the Commissioners for Iffley has been obtained from the Record Office, and is as follows:—

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[m] Nelson's *Rights of the Clergy*, Lond. 1709, p. 396.
[n] Gibson, vol. ii. p. 1245.
[o] *Ibid.*, p. 1253.

ROLL 38, CO. OXFORD.

The names of the p'ishes with the nombre of Howselyng People.	*The names of the chauntres, ffree-chapells, guilds, brotherhoods, ffraternyties & stipendryes, obitts, lampe lights and other lyke, and where they be p'ishes or no.*	*The ffoundacons, usage necessary and dystincte from the p'ishes churches of ev'ry of them and the names of the ffounders of the said chauntries, &c.*	*The names of all the Incumbents w^t^ theyr agys lyvings and ther p'mocone in other places.*	*The yerely value of all the lands, tenements and hereditaments to the same ap'pteynge or belongynge to the saide p'mocone. The reprises clere remayne.*	*The stocks, goods, cattalls and ornaments to the same p'mocyons belongynge with the nombre of plate and jewells weyng in ounces by estimacon.*
24. The p'ishe of Yfteley, where are Houselyng People lxx.	An obitt there.	Certeyn lands gyven to the ffyndynge of an obitt, w^t^in the said p'ishe churche for evermore.	Incombent none.	The value of all the lands, to the same belongyng ys by yere. } xij^d^.	Ornaments, &c., none.

SIR JOHN WILL'MS, KNT., JOHN DOYLY & EDWARD CHAMBERLEYN, ESQUYERS, *Commissioners.*

6^th^ *Feb.*, 1^st^ *Edw.* 6^th^.

In the 7th of Edward VI., 1553, J. Wright and T. Holmes obtained the farm of the obit lands, which lately belonged to the church of Isteley. They were in possession of a great number of such tenures [p].

Ancient Church Goods.

The goods of the church, as belonging to it for the use of divine service, in 1552, may be ascertained from the Report of the Commissioners who were authorised to take a survey of them in that year. Such Reports have lately been of value for legal use, as well as for historical interest [q]. The Report for Iffley is as follows:—

"Returns of Commissioners for enquiring into church goods, &c.:—

"Yfley.

"This Inventorie indentyd made the xxviijth daye of July in the 6th Edward 6th of all the goodds, plate, juells, bells, and other ornaments p'teynyng to the parish Church of Yfley in the Countie of Oxford, betweene Sr. ffraunces [sic] Knollis Knyght, Leonard Chamberleyn and Edmond Ashefyld Esquyres, Comyssyon's amongste oth's in the seid countie for the survey of the seid goods and other the p'misses of the one p'tie and Water Smythe and Roger Stocker af [sic] Yffley afforesaid of the other p'tie wyttnessythe, that all the goods and other the p'misses hereafter wrytten belongyng to the seid churche ar comyttyd by the seid Comyssyon's to the custodie of the seid Water Smythe and Roger Stocker, the

[p] Court of Augment., Index of Particulars of Grants, 28 June, 7 Ed. VI., sect. 4. Record Office.

[q] See *The First Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Rubrics, &c.*, 1867, Appendix, p. 148.

wiche they haue undertaken shal be att all tymes fourthe-comyng to be aunsweryd.

"Imp'mis a pixe of silver and a chalice of silver and gilte.

"It'm a crose of laten ij candelsticks of lattyn and ij of pewter.

"It'm ij coppes one of whit damaske and another of rede and ij vestments belongynge to the same and ij other olde vestments.

"I'tm iij auter clothes & iij hangyngs to the same awter, iij towells and a vell and shet.

"It'm iiij towells for the prest hands.

"It'm iij coporase casses and iiij corporas clothes, one grete bassone of pewter.

"It'm a holy water pote of latten and ij crewats.

"It'm iij gret bells, a saunce bell & a hande bell.

"It'm ij surples."

CHAPTER VII.

THE ESTATES OF COLLEGES.

The Estate of Lincoln College.

The property which is possessed by Lincoln College, in the township of Iffley consists of a mill and tenement, a house, land, and certain rights arising from the towing-path and navigation of the Thames. The mill is doubtless in the same position with that which belonged to Earl Alberic and Juliana de S. Remigio, for mills are of very high antiquity. So wherever a mill is specified in Domesday Book, we generally find it still existing. Mills anciently belonged to lords of manors, and the tenants were permitted to grind only at the lord's mill; nor could they have a separate mill without a special licence from him[a]. The house which is occupied by Miss Saunders, as lessee, and which together with the mill is the property of Lincoln College, is called in the muniments of that society the Manor House, and the land in Iffley, attached to it, the Manor Farm. It appears to be an inferior manor, formerly known as Little Iffley, existing independently of the principal manor.

The history may be fairly traced from existing documents. Juliana de S. Remigio, or St. Remi, gave

[a] See Warton's *Hist. of Kiddington*, ed. 1783, p. 30.

eighteenpence of annual rent to the Hospital of St. John Baptist; and after her death, about the year 1220[b], William, the son of Manfred or Anfred, the miller, as the owner, gave another sixpence of annual rent to the same Hospital; and his son John, about ten years later, granted ten acres of the land which he had with it to the same foundation. In 1279, Henry the Clerk[c], son of the above John and Elena, held the mill and one virgate of land, and four acres of meadow with a right of fishing[d] from the town of Iffley to the mill, known as Boymulle[e], from which he paid to the lord of the manor a rent of forty shillings, and of which the brethren of the Hospital of St. John Baptist possessed eight acres, obtained as above mentioned. In 1284, the same Henry, son of John de Hyftele, granted to John and Christina Culverd four acres of meadow, a messuage in Hyftele, twenty-two acres of land, a mill, and a fishery[f] in the Thames and Cherwell, on the payment of an annual rent of ten shillings, for one hundred marks. John Culverd, son

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[b] Magd. Coll. Mun. [c] *Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 711.

[d] "A free fishery, or exclusive right of fishing in a public river, is a royal franchise." But being prohibited by King John's Charter, it can no longer be made by the Crown, and it is from so early an origin, that the validity of a free fishery at the present time must in every case depend.—See Stephen's *Comm.*, vol. i. p. 689. A recent case, which turned upon this, was, the corporation of Carlisle *v.* Gresham and Orman, in the Court of Exchequer, May and July, 1869.

[e] Boymulle, a not uncommon name, signifies perhaps a wooden mill.

[f] Linc. Coll. Mun. The fishery now belongs to Lincoln College, and extends "from the free water stone to Nye Mead ditch," where, probably, Boymulle was. The fishery in the Cherwell has been lost.

of William Culverd, who was an alderman of the city of Oxford [g], and three times mayor [h], also obtained from John, son of Robert Finel, or Fitzneel, six acres and a half of land in Yeftele, with service to Robert Fitzneel, his father, for ten pounds. Robert Fitzneel, as lord of the manor, also granted to the same John and Christina Culverd, reserving homage and service and a certain rent, one messuage and half a virgate of land in Little Hiffteleye for thirty-two marks. After the death of John Culverd, his widow Christina granted to her son Andrew, in 1302, the mill with its appurtenances and certain land and tenements in Church Yftele, and also the stock and utensils attached thereto. In 1324, John, the son of Andrew Culverd, obtained a release from Henry de la Fenne, of Church Cowley, of the mill with its appurtenances and one messuage.

In 1368, a fine was passed by which the mill, a fishery, a messuage, toft, and twenty-eight acres of land, became vested in John Bereford; and in 1386, John Bereford granted to Thomas and Agnes Freen, of Oxford, the mill and certain land in Yfteley, being in Oxfordshire and Berkshire. In 1387, Thomas Freen granted the above to John Freen and others, who granted it to the same Thomas and Margaret Freen; and in 1401, Thomas Freen, of Winchester, enfeoffed Robert Newby, Clerk, and Bartholomew Foxhale, capellane, of all the estate. In the same year, a fine was passed

[g] *Rot. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 788. He had property in the parish of St. Peter-in-the East. *Ib.*, p. 794. [h] Peshall's *Oxford*, p. 356.

by which it became vested in Bartholomew Foxhale, and is described as two messuages and tofts, thirty-three acres of land, ten acres of meadow in Yifteley, in Oxon., and two acres of meadow in Yifteley, in Berks. In 1407, Bartholomew Foxhale released this to Robert Newby; and in 1412, Robert Newby, clerk, granted to Thomas Nafferton, John Langeston, and John Cottesmore, the mill and all the land in Yiftele which he had from Thomas Freen. Subsequently the mill with its appurtenances, and the land as described, became the property of Lincoln College, with a reserved rent of three shillings to the Prioress of Littlemore. Lincoln College was founded in 1427, and this property is supposed to have been bought with benefaction money about that time[1].

The receipts of the Prioress of Littlemore, after the property had been acquired by the college, are in the following manner[k]:—

"The 6th of Edward IV., 1466[l]. Know all by these presents, that we Christina, Prioress of Lytelmore, and the Convent of the same, have received on the last day but one of September, in the sixth year of the reign of Edward the Fourth after the Conquest, from the Provost and Fellows of the College of Lincoln, in Oxford, three shillings for a certain tenement in Ziftley, of which three shillings we confess that we are paid, and that the aforesaid Provost and

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[1] Compare *Min. of Evidence taken bef. the Select Comm. on the Thames Navigation Bill;* printed 5 July, 1856, vol. xi. p. 803. Evidence of Rev. W. W. West, Bursar.

[k] From deeds in the Bursary of Lincoln Coll. [l] Translated.

Fellows are thereof quit. In witness whereof we have caused to be affixed the seal of our office.

"Given on the day and year above mentioned."

(Convent Seal.)

The 8th of Edward IV., 1468. Receipt of the same from the Rector and Fellows.

1470. Receipt of the same from the Bursars.

The 15th of Edward IV., 1475. Receipt of three shillings and fourpence from the same.

The 9th of Henry VII., 1493:—

"Memorand'. That I John' Adey resayvere unto my lady Kyrstyen', Priores of Lytylmore and the Covente of the same, hath resayved of the Bowsarys of Lyngcolne Colege iij^{li}. ffor the mylle of Yeftelay to be payde atte the ffeste of Myschelmas laste passyd a-ffore thys present date, of the wyche iij^{li}. the fforsayde Bowsarys be quyte. In the wytnys here-of the fforsayde John' Adey hathe put to his sele the v day of Octobyre, the yere of the raynyng of Kynge Henry the vij aftere the Conqueste the ix yere."

(Seal, with initials I. A.)

Another portion of the property of the college may also be traced back to early proprietors. In 1411, William Barnard of Watlington granted estates in Zyfteley, to John Wilcotes, John Langeston, John Cottesmore, and others, in order to enfeoff Thomas Covele of Zyfteley; and in 1419, Walter Mudford, clerk, Robert Wytyngham and others demised to John Scarsebroke, Parson of Swynescombe, the estates granted by John Cottesmore, and released by John Langeston. In 1430, John Scarsebroke and others granted

lands held formerly by them in Yfteley and a fishery to John Baysham and others; and in 1437, Nicholas Wymbysh, the survivor, granted to William Pygnell and others this estate, and on the same day William Pygnell conveyed it to the same Nicholas Wymbysh, clerk, and others. This, with the other land and houses with their appurtenances already noticed, became the property of Lincoln College, and it would appear that the whole was acquired about the same time, and from those who were interested in either portion. It was purchased by that Society soon after the foundation of the College in 1427, as the estate first mentioned.

In 1535[m], the property of the College was described as worth yearly with a water mill, as let on lease, seven pounds, from which was to be deducted a payment of fifty-two shillings to Donnington Hospital, and of eighteenpence to Oriel College from the mill, leaving as the clear value four pounds, six shillings, and sixpence. Oriel College had become possessed of this payment from having acquired the estates of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, near Oxford, by a grant from Edward II. and Edward III., among the property of which foundation there is mentioned eighteenpence yearly out of Iffley mill[n]. The payment to Donnington Hospital, which by its description bears evidence of its being a grant from the

[m] *Val. Eccles.*, vol. ii. p. 239.

[n] Wood in Peshall's *Hist. of Oxf.*, p. 275.

Crown, is still made by the College. In the "calculus," from the earliest times to the present, there is each year a similar entry to this:—

"Domino Regi, (vel dominæ Reginæ) pro molendino apud Iffley, £2 10s.

"Eidem pro libra piperis, solvenda pro firma de Iffley et pro quieto reditu, 2s. 4d."

In the 43rd of Queen Elizabeth, 1600-1, as appears from the Report of a Special Commission[o], which was issued to ascertain the property of Thomas and Arthur Pitts, the estate which belonged to Lincoln College was described as "one messuage, one mill, and thirty-seven acres of land with the appurtenances in Iffley," let on lease from 1555 for sixty-one years, and "worth by the year £12[p]."

The property is now partly let by the College at rack rent, and partly on long leases.

Besides the lands and houses, the meadows and hams near the mill, and the fishery, the College also has a right in a portion of the towing-path, and certain tolls arising from the bed of the river, which are secured by the Thames Navigation Act of 1771, 10 Geo. III., cap. 25. In 1851[q], the moiety of the tolls accruing to the College was £40 14s., and in 1863, £57 4s. 9d. It now averages £50 a-year, from which there is a deduction of one shilling and sixpence a-week paid to the collector. The other moiety be-

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[o] No. 1859; supr. p. 64. [p] Ibid. [q] *Minutes of Evidence*, ubi supr., p. 127.

longs to the representatives of the family of Danbe, as a compensation, under the same Act, for a certain private stream which was taken.

The property was formerly leased to the family of Pitts, which has been already noticed, and the sum of £400 was paid in 1622, by Sir Francis Stonor and William Wickham of Abingdon, to Philip Pitts, for his interest in a lease of this property, which had been granted by the College in the 11th of Queen Elizabeth to his father Arthur Pitts[r].

The property which is now held on lease by Miss Saunders, consists of 15 acres, 2 roods, 18 poles, on the hill; Ham Pond Close near the river, of 2 acres, 2 roods, 30 poles; and a house and premises near, of 2 acres, 17 poles. The mill, with land adjoining of 9 acres, 3 roods, 8 poles, is let on lease for a term of twenty-one years to Mr. John Towle, of Oxford.

The Estate of Magdalen College.

The property in the township of Iffley which belongs to Magdalen College is derived from the transference of the estates of the Hospital of St. John Baptist, in Oxford, the possession of property by which foundation has been already mentioned. A description of the Hospital, extracted from Dugdale's "Monasticon[s]"

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[r] Dr. Ingram's *Memorials of Oxford;* Iffley, p. 16.

[s] Vol. vi. pt. 2, p. 678.

will furnish an account of the early tenure of this estate:—

"'The Hospital of St. John Baptist, without the east gate of Oxford, consisting of a Master and several Brothers and Sisters, was in being in the reign of King John[t], who was a benefactor to it. King Henry the Third new founded, or at least new built it, A.D. 1233, laying the first stone himself. King Henry the Sixth gave the Master and Brethren leave to give up and convey this House, and all the estates belonging to it, to William Wainflet, Bishop of Winchester, about A.D. 1456, who on or near the site of it laid the foundation of his magnificent College with the adjoining to the honour of St. Mary Magdalene.'

"Such is Tanner's account of this house. Wood, in his 'Ancient and Present State of the City of Oxford,' published by Sir John Peshall in 1773, gives various particulars of its endowment:—

"'The building itself,' says Peshall, 'was but low, having the river Charwell running under the east side of it, and their fabrick according to those times indifferent, part of which is yet standing, viz. the kitchen belonging to Magdalen College, the Divinity Reader's lodgings, and the chapel, on the south side (now converted into lodgings), which adjoins the tower of the said College.'

"The matrix of the seal of this Hospital is still extant. An impression from it is in the hands of one of the editors of this work. It is oval, and bears an eagle surmounting a cross in the area, Inscr. 'S' com'une dom' hospitalis s'ti johan'is baptiste ex[a] portam orien. Ox.'"

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[t] "A.D. 1209, as Br. Twyne, a. 29."

About 1230-40, (*cor.* 1155-89,) there was a grant from Juliana de S. Remigio, the daughter of Robert, to the Hospital of St. John Baptist, of an annual rent of eighteenpence from her mill in Iveteleie. Her tenure is described under the manors, and in the account of the estate of Lincoln College.

In c. 1220, William the Miller[u], son of Manfred[x], gave to the same foundation an annual rent of sixpence, from the acre nearest to the house of Ralph the bridge-keeper, whose office is still maintained for the collection of toll; and John, the son of the above William, and Beatrice his wife, gave, in consideration of thirteen marks paid to himself and one bezant to his wife, and for the sake of freeing himself from the Jews, ten acres of land belonging to the mill of Kiftelay, of which five were above Effurlag (Eafurlang), viz. one between the land of Hugh the servitor and that of Cecilia Lewerich, two between the land of Richard Lewenad and that of Andrew at the head of the village, and two between the Ham of Henry de Kersinton and that of Hugh; and five acres above Brucfurlang, one acre between the land of William Dod and that of Richard Lewenad, and two acres between the land of Walter Newman and William Urec, subject to an annual payment of

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[u] In c. 1218-25, he gave, with the consent of his wife Beatrice and his son, to John (de Bermingham), Rector of the church of Yftelei, subject to a rent of four shillings to the Hospital, his land in St. Peter's, Oxford.

[x] Anfred., Magd. Coll. Mun., "Vill. Oxon. No. 1," c. 1250.

one penny[r], c. 1230-40. There was a confirmation by Reginald Basset, lord of Yftele, of the grant of ten acres of land made by John, son of William the Miller, mentioned above, p. 22. Three generations of this family gave property to the Hospital.

In c. 1220-30, Matthew de Bikestrope granted to William de Leuekenor his little meadow near Stamford, to the east, on the annual payment of one penny. About the same time William de Leuekenor granted to the Hospital his meadow of Forsthulle, which he had by the gift of "Matthew de Bykestroppe," subject to the annual payment of one penny. And this was confirmed by Matthew de Bikestrope, reserving the payment of the penny.

In c. 1235-6, Henry de Kersinton granted to the Hospital nine acres and a-half of land lying in the field called Hertesheved, between the acre belonging to the Brethren of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew and the land of the Abbot of Osney. At the same time there was a bond from Henry de Kersinton to the Hospital of St. John Baptist for the payment of ten marks, which Helias and the Brethren lent him in his great necessity to free his land from the Jews, with the condition that, while he and his heirs guaranteed to the Hospital the possession of the nine acres and a-half, the payment should not be exacted.

In 44 Edw. III., 1370, there was a grant from John

[r] The grant of this is endorsed, as enrolled at Iffley, 18 Rich. II. (1394.)

Bereford of Yftele to Robert de Tewe, Master of the Hospital of St. John Baptist, and to Walter Attewelle of all his goods and chattels wheresoever.

The following is an abstract of an early lease of the property after it had come into possession to the College:—

"March 21, 1472: lease from Magdalen College to Walter ap Huy, capellane, and Thomas Bell and John Malteman, husbandmen, churchwardens of Yifteley, and to their successors, as churchwardens, for ninety-nine years, of a waste piece of ground lying lengthwise between the King's road[a] on the west and the field of Yifteley on the east, and in breadth between the land held by John Morisse on the north, and the ground held by Stephen Owen on the south; together with twenty acres of arable land in the fields of Yifteley, which waste ground and acres were lately held by Nicholas Bernard; the said lessees to pay an annual rent of 6s. 8d., and to build a house upon the said waste piece of ground, containing in length 36 feet, and in breadth 16 feet, within the space of three years."

In 1535[b], the value of this estate was six shillings and eightpence.

In the Inclosure Award of Iffley there is a statement of 9 acres, 3 roods, 15 poles, in Great Bradon Field, and of another parcel of 24 poles, as the estate of the College.

In the present Rate-book, 1869, the entry is of 8 acres, 15 poles, of garden land, in the occupation of William Adams. It seems that a portion became pos-

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[a] Regiam stratam.

[b] *Val. Eccles.*, vol. ii.

sessed by Dr. Daubeny, who was a Fellow of Magdalen College, and is now held by his assigns, of the estimated extent of 2 acres.

The Estate of Brasenose College.

The property of Brasenose College in Cowley and Iffley "appears to have been acquired by purchase in the 31st and 36th years of Henry VIII., 1539-40, and 1544-5. In Iffley parish the extent is something under ten acres, principally allotment. The land all lies close to Cowley, except a small field on the south side of the Oxford and Henley road, about one mile from Magdalen Bridge[b]." This last only is in the township of Iffley, and consists, it would seem, of 1 acre, 2 roods, 6 poles.

Estate of Pembroke College.

Pembroke College has a small estate in Iffley. In the Inclosure Award the College is stated to have purchased of Oriel College, at the time of the Inclosure, in Iffley meadow, 1 rood, 16 poles; and to have held at the same time from the Archdeacon of Oxford, by lease, 2 acres, 1 rood, 31 poles. In the present Rate-book there is an entry of 2 acres, 34 poles, in the occupation of Charles John Blake, of meadow. The land which was bought of Oriel College probably came into possession to that Society as part of the estates of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

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[b] Information from Rev. E. T. Turner, M.A., Bursar of Brasenose College.

Former Estate of Oriel College.

The Hospital of St. Bartholomew, which is situated in Temple Cowley, and of which the chapel and part of the buildings of the date of 1649 still remain, if not originally founded, was established in its foundation by King Henry III., "for leprous folk that should happen to be at Oxford, or its neighbourhood, and a friar, or chaplain, who should govern them." It is said to have been built by the overplus of the materials required for the King's palace at Beaumont, a small part of the ruins of which may be seen in the garden of the last house on the north side of Beaumont-street, in Oxford. On the foundation of Oriel College by Edward II., a grant was made to the Provost and Fellows of that Society, by which they now claim [c] to hold. The property in the township of Iffley which belonged to the Hospital, was by this transferred to the College. At the time of the Inclosure of Iffley, a sale was effected, by which 1 rood and 16 poles in the meadow became the property of Pembroke College.

In 1535 [d], the mill, which was the property of Lincoln College, paid to Oriel College yearly eighteenpence, which had formerly been paid to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew. Anthony Wood, in his statement of the property of the Hospital from ancient documents, mentions this [e]:—

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[c] Pat. 2 Ed. II. p. 1, m. 28. [d] *Val. Eccles.*, vol. ii. p. 239.

[e] Peshall's *Hist. of Oxford*, 1773, p. 275.

"Juliana, the daughter of Rob. de St. Remigio, gave 18d. per ann. from her mill at Yyfeley (Iffley), to be paid by the miller thereof, which gift was afterwards confirmed to the Hospital by Reginald Basset and Agnes his wife."

The property in Iffley which is now in possession of Oriel College is in another part of the parish.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHARITIES.

Stephen Field's Charity.

Stephen Field, of Littlemore, by will, proved August, 1727, devised seven acres of land and commons in the common field of Crowmarsh Gifford, to the poor of the parish of Iffley and of the part of Littlemore in St. Mary's parish; and appointed trustees to receive and distribute the rents annually, on St. Stephen's Day, as they and their successors should think fit. The value of the lands was estimated at fifteen shillings an acre, at the time of the inquiry of the Charity Commissioners in 1825[a]. He is buried in the churchyard, to the south-east of the chancel.

Mrs. Sarah Nowell's School.

By indenture, dated 12th October, 1805, it is recited that the Rev. Thomas Nowell, D.D., had by will, dated 27th November, 1800, in compliance with the wish of his late wife, who had long paid for the education of poor children, devised to the proprietors of the

[a] *Report of the Commissioners;* vol. xii. p. 239.

Oxford Canal four shares in the same, upon trust to pay the dividends to the trustees of Alice Smith's Charity, for the payment of a mistress, the procuring a school, and other purposes, for the education of eight girls and two boys resident in Iffley; and further had devised the residue of his property in trust for Margaret Twopenny for her life, and after her death for such persons as she should appoint; and further that the Canal Company declined accepting the trust, and that an information for the appointment of new trustees was filed by the Attorney-General in February, 1802, and that the cause came on for hearing before the Master of the Rolls, 18th March, 1803, when the said bequest was determined to be void by reason of mortmain, and to be sunk in the testator's other personal property, and that Richard Twopenny, by the appointment of the above Margaret Twopenny, had become entitled thereto; and further, that the said Richard Twopenny had given £1,300, being the value of three of the above shares, to be re-invested according to the will of the said Thomas Nowell. The property at the time of the Inquiry of the Commissioners consisted of a house and garden in Iffley, containing about one rood of land, which had been purchased for £33, and the house constructed for the additional sum of £310 13*s.* 4*d.*, as a school, together with the Stock above mentioned. It appeared that the schoolmistress received £14 a-year, that the clothing of the schoolmistress and children came to £7 5*s.* 9*d.*, the dinners for the children to 15*s.*, the dinners for the trustees to 11*s.*, and

the coals for the poor to £3 6*s.* 10*d.* It may be interesting to mention, in illustration of the views of educational matters prevailing at the time of the bequest, besides the small amount of the salary, that the boys were only required to be instructed in reading and knitting; that the girls were not to remain at the school beyond the age of twelve years; that a sum was to be expended annually for the purchase of spinning-wheels; and that "a little feast" was to be given to the children and mistress on the 1st of January, being the birthday of Sarah Nowell. But there was also a wise provision that "the trustees should have power to augment, vary, or annul any of the payments directed," and that "after the school expenses were paid, it might be lawful for them to apply the dividends in any manner for the benefit of the poor in Iffley, or of the children or mistress, at their discretion." It was also stated in the Report that the management of the charity had been left principally to Admiral Nowell[b], who had taken great interest in the establishment of the school. The provision authorising a change of the mode of distributing the funds has now been taken advantage of and turned to the advancement of the parish school, and in the accounts of this school for 1868, there are the following items, which imply that the schoolmistress of Mrs. Nowell's school is also engaged in the parish school: "Mistress of Mrs. Nowell's school, £20; coals

[b] *Report of the Commissioners;* vol. xii. p. 236.

for her, allowed, £4; books for Nowell scholars, allowed, £1."

Smith's Charity.

Alice Smith[c], of Iffley, widow, by her will, dated 26th November, 1678, devised all her land and tenements in Littlemore, after the death of her son, William Smith, if he should have no issue, to Richard Holloway[d], serjeant-at-law, upon trust to apply the same for the benefit of the parish of Iffley; and also by a codicil declared, that the poor of St. Mary's

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[c] On the outside of the north wall of the chancel is a monument with this inscription:—

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Smith of this parish, yeoman, who dyed 1659; also of Alice Smith, his wife, who dyed 1678, which Alice, leaving no child but William her sonne, did piously bequeath (in case he dyed without issue) y^e^ inheritance of her lands in Littlemore for the benefit of the poor of the whole parish of Yfley and of y^e^ residue of Littlemore.

"She resteth from her labours and her works follow her."

[d] Richard Holloway was the son of John Holloway of Oxford. He was "Fellow of New College and afterwards a Counsellor of the Inner Temple, and a person for several years well reputed in these parts for just dealing in his profession. In 1677, he was by writ called to be Serjeant-at-Law, and in 1683 he was knighted, and made one of the justices of the King's Bench. In July, 1688, he and Sir John Powell did receive their *quietus* from King James II., because, in the trial of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and six bishops, they gave their opinion to the jury that 'the Petition of the said Archbishop and bishops to his Majesty...was not libellous nor seditious,' as the Lord Chief Justice and the other judges said. Which act of Justice Holloway being much applauded by the true sons of the Church of England, yet for other matters he was excepted from the Act of Indemnity."—Wood's *Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii. col. 692, ed. 1692.

parish, as well as of Iffley, should share in the benefits. Richard Holloway died without making any such appointment, and an information was filed in the Court of Chancery by the Attorney-General against John Holloway and Thomas Smith, in consequence of which trustees were appointed and a scheme drawn up for the apprenticing of certain boys, and the distribution of certain sums annually. On 16th October, 1718, Thomas Smith, the heir of the testatrix, conveyed the lands to trustees. Of the property described in the trust deed, the trustees had at the time of the Commissioners' Inquiry a small bit of land called Nye Meadow, a cottage and garden containing 15 poles, near the London-road, and a small cottage in Littlemore, with an allotment under the Inclosure Award. The whole estate, with the exception of the cottage, consisted of 59 acres, 1 rood, and 18 poles, and was let for the yearly rent of £87, the value of the estate, with the interest of certain accumulations of money, being £103 a-year. The proceeds were applied in the apprenticing of boys, and in the distribution of money to the poor. It is stated that various complaints had been made of the mode in which the trustees had been imposed upon in regard to the apprenticeship, of which they had appeared determined to prevent the recurrence. The distribution of money had but little commended itself to the trustees, and they desired additional power from the Court of Chancery. The benefits of the Charity had not been con-

fined to settled parishioners, as the decree had directed the application to be among the poor inhabitants, although the testatrix had devised her estate to the poor of these parishes [e].

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[e] *Report of the Commissioners*; vol. xii. p. 234.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Former Estate of the Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitallers.

THE Knights Templars had property in Iffley at the beginning of the thirteenth century. They had had possession of the manor of Temple Cowley[a] for about sixty years, having received a grant[b] of it from Matilda, Stephen's Queen, with the sanction and confirmation of the King; and there was a house of the order at Cowley, until the manor of Sandford was obtained from Sir Thomas de Sandford[c], who had been chamberlain to King John. This donation was probably made about the 2nd of Henry III., 1218-9, on his becoming a Knight Templar[d]. The Knights

[a] From an Inquisition taken in 1185:—"Apud Covele de dono Matildis Reginæ habentur quatuor hidæ, quarum duæ sunt in dominio, et duæ assisæ ab hominibus. Ailwinus præpositus unam virgatam pro iiis., &c. Hæ sunt pertinentiæ de Covele, apud Midletune ex dono Rogeri de Cundi i. virgata terræ quam archidiaconus de Norwiz tenet. Apud Covele duo molendina quæ Will. molendinarius tenet pro i. marc. Summa tam de terris quam de molendinis domui Templi de Covele pertinentibus x. marc. xiis. xd."—Kennett, *Par. Ant.*, 1695, p. 141.

[b] Wood MS., x. fol. 14.

[c] An account taken in 1434:—"Thomas de Saunford miles dedit Templariis manerium de Saunford cum pertinentiis in comitatu Oxon."—Kenn., *Par. Ant.*, p. 141.

[d] *Rot. Lit. Claus.*, p. 349.

with their archives removed to the new site, of their occupation of which there are still some remains near the church of Sandford. The document which follows[e], and which is translated from a copy of the Register of the Templars in the Bodleian Library, will shew how some property in Iffley came into possession. Several grants of land are also recorded[f] in the same book from different members of the family of Burgan, who lived at Church Cowley, and owned the fee of Burgan in the parish of Iffley, which seems to have been that division of Cowley which is known as Hockmore, being part of Middle Cowley[g]:—

"Final agreement between the Master and Richard Fitzneel for five acres of land in Yiftele, of which the charter of the same is inscribed among the Charters of Oxford:

"This is the final agreement, made in the Court of the lord the King, at Westminster, for three weeks from Easter Day, in the second year of King John, before G., son of Peter, Richard de Here, John de Gestlinge, Henry de Wycheton, Godfrey de l'isle, Walter de Creppinge, Justices, and other Barons of the lord the King at that time there present, between Emericus, Master of the Knights of the Temple, claimant by the brother Henry Grim, set in his place to gain or to lose, and Richard Fitzneel, tenant, concerning ten acres of land with their appurtenances in Yiftele, as to which it has been determined between them in the aforementioned court, that is to say: that the aforesaid Emericus has remitted and quit claimed to the aforesaid Richard and his heirs all the right and claim which he had in the aforesaid land for himself and

[e] Wood MS., f. x. fol. 17, 18.
[f] *Ibid.*, fol. 14, &c.
[g] See the extract from the Rolls of the Hundreds, supr., pp. 28—35.

his successors for ever, and for this quit claim, fine, and agreement, the aforementioned Richard has given and granted to the aforesaid Emericus and his successors, for pure and perpetual alms, five acres of land in the same vill, which lie in the field which is called Hertisheved, towards the north."

"Know all present and to come, that we, I, Thomas Fitzelye, and Alianore, my wife, with my common consent and my free will, have given, granted, and quit claimed, and by this our present charter have confirmed to God, and to the Blessed Mary, and to the brethren Knights of the Holy Temple, one acre of land in the quarter of Wodefurlong, that is to say, that which by reason of the dower of the said Alianore, my wife, belonged to us, and which Philip Minekan, formerly her husband, bestowed upon the aforesaid brethren, together with two other half acres of land in the same quarter, of love and affection, for pure and perpetual alms, with all their appurtenances: to have and to hold to the aforesaid brethren and their successors, with all their appurtenances, freely and quietly, well, fully and peacefully, for the whole time of our lives."

"To all, &c., Henry de Kersington sends greeting. Know all ye, that I for the health of my soul, and for the souls of my father and of my mother, and of all my predecessors and successors, have given to God, and to the Blessed Mary, and to the brethren, Knights of the Holy Temple of Jerusalem, for pure and perpetual alms, my meadow which is called the Werhamme and la Gore, which is by le Vuerhamme, that is to say, that which lies on the outer side of the meadow of Hiftele towards Oxford, between the meadow of the same brethren of the Temple and the meadow of Covele: to have and to hold to the same brethren of me and my heirs for ever, freely, quietly, and fully, without any secular service, and custom, and exaction. And I, the aforesaid Henry and my heirs, will warrant the aforesaid meadow which is called la Gore, to the above-named brethren of the Temple

against all men and women for ever; and that this my gift may obtain the strength of secure firmness and stability for the time to come, I have set the muniment of my seal to this my present charter.

"These being witnesses: Walter Fitzpayne of Gersindon, Ralph of Sandford, Andrew Aemar', William the Miller of Hiftele, Hugh the Servitor of Yiftele, Richard le Frankleyn of Covele, and others."

The order of the Templars was dissolved by Pope Clement the Fifth at the Council of Vienne, by a decree of April 3, 1312, when:—

"The lands and tenements in demesnes, fees, and services of the brethren of the same order, which they held in their fraternity in the realm of England in the time of the same ceasing and dissolution of the foresaid order, which were holden of our lord the King and divers other lords in this kingdom, were seised into the hands of our sovereign lord the King and of divers other lords of the fees of them, who challenged the same lands for the consideration aforesaid, that the same lands ought to revert to them as their escheats[h]."

Notwithstanding, by the provisions of the Act, in the preamble of which the above occurs, they were declared not to be entitled to them in regard of escheat, and it was appointed with the intent of *cy prés* that "seeing the order of the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Hierusalem was likewise ordained, instituted and canonised for the defence of Christians and the Holy Church," the possession of all the estates of the Templars should be transferred to it. The estates

[h] 17 Edw. II., cap. 3, s. 1 (1323); Gibson, vol. ii. p. 1226.

of the Templars in Sandford and Cowley, therefore, by this Act, became the property of the Hospitallers, and were described as such in an extent of their lands made by Philip of Thame, the Prior, in 1338[i]. They continued with them in 1512, when they were in like manner described as their property in the Rent Book[k] of the Knights of St. John. But in the 22nd of Henry VIII., 1530-1, there appears among the estates resigned by the Dean and Canons of Cardinal College, which had been converted out of St. Frideswide's Monastery, to the King for the foundation of his new college, and returned by him to trustees:—

"The Manor or lordship of Temple Cowley with its appurtenances, that is to say, a capital messuage or mansion of the aforesaid manor of Temple Cowley, seven messuages, three cottages, four hundred and ten acres of land and a-half, twenty-six acres of meadow, six acres of pasture, four rents of one penny, and common of pasture for three hundred sheep in Temple Cowley, in the same county, together with, &c., in Sandford, Temple Cowley, &c.[l]"

Subsequently the estates in Cowley, above mentioned, were granted to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, whose property they still remain.

The estates at Sandford became possessed by the family of Powell.

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[i] *The Knights Hospitallers in Engl.*; 1857. Printed for the Camd. Soc., p. 189. A fishery by Iftele is mentioned, *ib.*, p. 242.

[k] See extracts from this, which is preserved in C. C. C., Oxford, MS. Davis, in *Arch. Ant. of Neighbourhood of Oxford*, 1846, pp. 362, 394.

[l] Dugd. *Mon.*, vol. ii. p. 166.

The order of the Knights Hospitallers was dissolved [m] by the 32nd of Henry VIII., cap. xxiv., in 1541, and the estates vested in the King, when the estates in Sandford were granted to the family above mentioned.

Extracts from the Registers of the Bishop's Court.

1596, March 12, *v.* Johanna Lewes, wife of John Lewes of Iffley: "Mr. Brisburn appeared, and sayeth, that he hath dealt with the said Mrs. Lewes concerning the recusancye, who now ys contented to repayer unto the Church, but as yet not thoroughly satisfyed in her conseyence to receive the Communion."

1613. Pitt *v.* James. A suit between these was instituted as to the right to the ownership of the lease of the rectorial tithes, of which Simon and Cicely Pitts were stated in the depositions to have been possessed for twenty-six years and more.

The question of the right of tithe from the wool of sheep which had been depastured in Iffley, but were sold before the time of shearing, appears to have been a frequent source of contention.

One Kennington, of Iffley parish, sold some sheep before they were shorn to one Honer, of Bicester, at a date not mentioned, and Arthur Pitts, the lessee of the tithes, sued him for the tithe of the wool, but was "overthrown" in the suit, or was contented "to let it fall."

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[m] Gibson, vol. ii. p. 1241.

In 1630, the question appears to have come to a crisis, and to have been taken up by the parish, as one which involved their custom and privilege, and called for a common action on their part. It arose out of the case,—

Holliday *v.* Stiles, for the subtraction of tithes.

John Hester, of Headington, sold twenty sheep which had been depastured in Iffley to Robert Stiles, of Iffley, in 1629, before the time of shearing. The Archdeacon, Barten Holliday, as Rector of Iffley, demanded tithes of the wool, which was refused, and he thereon instituted the above suit.

It appears from the depositions, that the defendant pleaded, that there was a custom in Iffley, that such persons as had kept sheep within the parish of Iffley, and had sold them away before they were shorn, should pay no tithe wool to the parson of Iffley, or his farmer, or deputy, but should pay in lieu thereof one halfpenny for each sheep: and further, that the defendant tendered the sum of tenpence in lieu of the tithe for twenty sheep so sold, which was refused; and afterwards that he, to avoid the present suit, offered a composition of two shillings, which was in like manner refused, as not amounting to the sum of two shillings and sixpence, which the Rector was willing to accept.

On the part of the promoter it was pleaded that there was no such custom, of which strangers could have the benefit, not residing within the parish, and that there was an acknowledgment of the debt by the

defendant, who had referred to John Hester for the payment of the sixpence in dispute.

The depositions also contained a statement that the parishioners of Iffley "persuaded Robert Stiles to stand for their custom, not to break the same, and the said Stiles promised he would stand it out, always provided that if he should be overthrown in this suit they should bear the charges thereof, because they should reap the benefit of it if he prevailed, and the parishioners in general agreed thereto."

It does not appear what the termination of the suit was, but it seems probable, from the evidence, that the Archdeacon gained the cause, and that the custom was not proved on the part of the parish.

1630. October 30, *v.* Nicholas Readhead, of Yeftley. Being cited, he denies, "that hee or any of his servants did worke upon Bartholomew day, but he confesseth that hee did steepe an haye ricke upon Sunday morninge." His confession is received. "But in regarde that it was a case of necessity to preserve his hay," he is dismissed with a monition.

1631. October 8, *v.* Alice Wilkinson, *alias* Cox. Being asked "whether shee, fallinge out with one goodwife Adams, of Ifley, about harvest last, did bid her goe to the bawdy court," makes answer and confesses, "that shee believeth shee did saye soe." Her confession is received, and public penance, according to a paper to be delivered to her, is enjoined in the parish church of Iffley on the following Sunday, with costs.

1662. In the matter of Barten Holliday, of Iffley, a minor. On the third day of January in the above-named year, appeared the aforesaid Barten Holliday, and alleged, that he was a minor, and not yet of the age of twelve years, and therefore not able to manage his own affairs, nor administer to the goods of his father deceased, not administered unto; and therefore humbly prayed that his brother on his mother's side, William Dewy, might be assigned as his guardian. Granted.

Extracts from Wills proved in the Archdeacon's Court[n].

"1532. Feb. 4th. William Mede of Iffley bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of Iffley. To the church of Iffley he leaves a cow, that he may be prayed for, while the stock and increase will endure. Item to the Lady light in the same Church vj Bushels of Barley for a stock to maintain the light before her. Item he bequeaths to the Brotherhood of St. Katerine 2 sheep; also to the Church of Cowley 4 Bushels of Barley. To the Church of Fairford xvj^{d}. To the almsmen of Bartylmas every one of them iiij^{d}. Also he wills that his executors shall have xxx. masses said for his soul."

"1545. April 2nd. William Stocker of Iffley bequeaths to the Church of Iffley a quarter of Barley. To Cowley Church ½ a quarter of Barley. To Sandford Church ½ a quarter of Barley. To the Vicar of Iffley ij^{s}."

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[n] These wills were formerly in the Registry at Oxford, but are now in Doctors' Commons, London.

The Ancient Parish Stocks, and The Elm.

The parish stocks until lately remained near the large elm in the centre of the village. The stocks, Latin, *cippus*, derived from the Anglo-Saxon *stoc*, *stocce*, were a common appendage of every village. The words of Gloucester to Kent, in "King Lear[o]," aptly express their ancient use:—

> "Your purposed low correction
> Is such, as basest and contemned'st wretches,
> For pilferings and most common trespasses,
> Are punished with."

They are mentioned in 1324[p], in the charter of the Priory of Haltemprice, as to be in the villages therein mentioned; by an Act of the 25th of Edward III., 1350[q], provision was made for their use; in 1376[r], the commons prayed the King that stocks should be used in villages; and in 1406, by 7 Henry IV., cap. 17, every village and town was to have a pair of stocks. The use of this punishment continued until recent

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[o] Act ii. s. 2.

[p] "Verum etiam volumus ut prædicti Prior et Conventus habeant cippos et conclusoria in singulis villis ad correctionem delinquentium." —Charter of Thomas Wake, Dugd. *Mon.*, vol. ii., Lond. 1661, p. 349.

[q] "Et qe coppes soient faitz en chescune ville par celle encheson entre cy et la Pentecost."—*Statutes at Large*, vol. i. fol. 1735, p. 235; 25 Edw. III. ch. i.

[r] "Arrester [les servantz et laboreres corores] par lours corps, et les mettre et garder en cepes ou mander al proschein gaole."—*Rot. Parl., Pet. et Plac.*, vol. ii. p. 340; 50 Edw. III., 1376.

times, as drunkenness was punishable by 4 James I., cap. 5 and 21 James I., cap. 7, with the penalty of five shillings, or sitting six hours in the stocks for one who was unable to pay the penalty. The care of the stocks belonged to the court of the manor. In the Record of a Court, as holden in the 10th of George I., 1723[s], before Giles Jacob, steward, it is:—

"And they, the jury, further present, that the stocks (*cippus*) belonging to the tithing aforesaid are out of repair. And it is ordered, that the same be well and sufficiently repaired by the tithing aforesaid before the twenty-fifth day of December next ensuing, under a penalty for default of forfeiting five pounds."

The stocks were often so constructed as to serve the purpose of a whipping-post. But as the severer punishment was discontinued under the influence of humanity, the simple form, which merely provided for detention, was very commonly adopted.

Near the large elm above mentioned is the inn known as "The Tree." This was formerly called "The Elm House," and was thus described[t]:—

"This neat little tavern stands on an elevated site near the banks of the Isis, about two miles from Oxford. It derives its name from a clump of ancient elms, by which it is on one side nearly enclosed."

There is an engraving by Storer.

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[s] Translated from Jacob's *Complete Court Keeper*, 1724, p. 81.

[t] *The Portfolio*, 1824, vol. iv. p. 50.

NOTES.

On Antiquities.

There are not many relics of antiquity in Iffley besides those which have been mentioned.

A wedding-ring was found some years since, and came into the possession of the Rev. T. A. Warburton, which had the inscription,—

"I lyke my choyce."

Several small kilns, with remains of Roman pottery much broken, have been observed in the course of cultivation in the Rectorial land above Mount Pleasant, near the hill where there is the Kimmeridge clay.

A small field near the cottage opposite to the "Tree Inn," at the time of the Inclosure, had the name of the "Hop-garden."

The Pound was situated to the south of the well, between it and Miss Saunders' garden wall.

By Dr. Guest.

The derivation of the word "Iffley," having been submitted to Dr. Guest, he has favoured the writer with the following remarks:—

"The criticism of your—I believe I might say, our—friend, Mr. Clutterbuck (p. 1, n. *b*), is no doubt well founded. A few years since I examined the course of the Thames with care, during a pedestrian tour, and was surprised to find how often its change of bed had cut off portions of parishes and counties.

"The question about the etymology of Iffley is a more difficult one to answer. The analysis If-ley, is most likely the correct one; and Dr. Ingram's etymology, *gifta-lega*, is possibly, though I do not think probably, the original form of the word. Mr. Taylor's guess can hardly be a true one.

"In a case of so much difficulty, it is the more prudent, as it is certainly the more honest course, to confess one's ignorance."

INDEX.

Abberbury, Sir R., 44—47; Sir T., 45.
Abbott, Abp., 53.
Acton, A., 94.
Adams, Mrs., 152; W., 135.
Adey, J., 128.
Aemar', A., 148.
Alberic, Earl, 14—17.
Albert II., 43.
Alfred, King, 110.
Allin, Mr., 106.
Alphonsus, Count of Fland., 16.
Ambresbury, Abbess of, 26.
Anne, Queen of Rich. II., 44.
Ap Huy, W., 87, 135.
Ashefyld, E., 122.
Ashley, Sir A., 49.
Attewelle, W., 135.
Aubrey, Earl; see Alberic, and De Vere.
Ayris, W., 55.
Azor, 14.

Baker, G., 14, 15.
Barnard, W., 128; T., 91.
Basset, Agn., 21, 22, 28, 37; Al., see Fitzgerold; R., 21, 22, 30, 31, 134, 138; W., 30.
Baughe, R., 65.
Baysham, J., 129.
Beardmore, N., 9.
Beatrice, Countess, 16; Wife of Will., 133,
Beckham, E., 90.
Beda, 109.
Bedford, Duke of; see De Coucy.
Bell, T., 135.
Bennett, Capt., 13.
Benson, R. M., 85.
Bereford, J., 1, 126.
Bernard, N., 135.
Beysill, 23.
Bickersteth, Ven. E., 55.
Bikesthorp, M., 30; see De B.
Blake, C. J., 136.
Blay, assigns of, 55; E., 50.
Bliss, R., 97.
Boffin, J., 55.
Bray, Mr., 40.
Brigid, St., 113.
Brisburn, Mr., 150.
Brookes, Dr., 119; F., *ib.*
Buckler, Mr., 97.
Bunyan, J., 109.
Burgan, R., 33, 34; W., 32—35; Fam. of, 146.
Burghurst, M., Sir T., 103, 104.
Burgon, J. W., 56.
Burke, Sir B., 16.
Burton, Dr. J., 91, 92; Fam. of, 92; see De B.
Bussell, T., 31.

Camden, J., 115.
Camplyn, T., 89.
Canterbury, Abp. of; see Abbot, Chicheley, Sancroft, Winchelsea.

Carlisle, Corporation of, *v.* Gresham, and Orman, 125.
Caxton, W., 117.
Ceolfrid, 108.
Chalk, J. J., 59.
Chamberleyn, E. 121; L., 122.
Charles I., 69.
Chaucer, G., T., 103, 104.
Cheney, Bp. R., 95.
Chester, Bp. of; see Jacobson.
Chicheley, Abp. H., 75.
Child, R., 28; see L'enfaunt.
Choche, J., H., 35.
Christian, Mr., 100.
Christina, Prioress, 127, 128.
Clement V., Pope, 148.
Clerke, Ven. C. C., 56.
Clutterbuck, J. C., 1, 156.
Cobbe, G., W., 33.
Cockle, J. C., 92.
Coleridge, Sir J. T., 79.
Collett, J., 55.
Cooper, Rev. Mr., 54.
Cottesmore, J., 127, 128.
Covele, T., 1, 128.
Cox, Ann, 105; Al., (al., Wilkinson,) 152.
Cromwell, O., 69.
Crosfield, Rev. Mr., 88.
Croyser, W., 41.
Culpeper, M., 68.
Culverd, A., C., J., W., 125, 126.
Cuthbert, St., 112—114.
Cyril, St., of Jer., 108.

Danbe, Fam. of, 131.
Daubeny, Dr. G. B., 55, 136.
Davies *v.* Lowndes, 19.
De Bermingham, 86, 87, 133.
— Bikestrope, M., 30, 134.
De Bleys, Bp., W., 86, 111.
— Bocland, J., 30.
— Burgh, H., 39; J., 42.
— Burton, I., 91, 92.
— Calewe, W., 34.
— Chaucumb, H., 20.
— Clinton, G., 19, 57; H., 4, 20, 57.
— Constantiis, W., 58.
— Coucy, I., 42—44.
— Creppinge, W., 146.
— Croxford, J., 37.
— Denton, G., 34.
— Efteley, R., 96.
— Eye, E., 33; P., 31; R., 33.
— Garsindon, H., W., 32.
— Gestlinge, J., 146.
— Herdham, R., 42.
— Here, R., 146.
— Hockeswelle, T., 35.
— Iftele, or Yfteley, G., 87; H., 30, 34, 87; J., 30, 87, 125.
— Kersinton, H., 133, 134, 147.
— Kilkenni, A., 27.
— La Fenne, H., 126; W., 30, 32, 126.
— La Pole, Ed., 104; El., 101, 103, 104; J., 101, 104; R., 104; W., 103, 104; Fam. of, 104.
— Leuches, R., 35.
— Leuekenor, W., 134.
— L'isle, G., 146.
— London, R., 86.
— Lusches, R., 25, 26; see Leuches.
— Marston, A., T., 32.
— Merton, Bp. W., 24, 25, 27.
— Montacute, A., T., 104.
— Nodariis, G., 38, 39, 41; J., 39—42.
— Nowers; see De Nodariis.

De Risendon, W., 87.
— Roet, P., 104.
— Sandford, Ra., 17, 31, 148; Rich., Rog., 31; T., 145.
— S. Germano, R., 58.
— S. Remigio, J., 17, 20, 29, 30, 31, 57, 58, 74, 86, 96, 124, 133, 138; Rich., 18; Rob., 17—19, 57, 58, 96, 138.
— St. Remi; see S. Remigio.
— St. Victor, H., 107.
— Stanlak, Rich., 37, 38; Rob., 38; T., 37.
— Tewe, R., 135.
— Tyringham, T., 41.
— Vere, A.; see Alberic.
— Welles, Bp. H., 86.
— Wycheton, H., 146.
Dewy, M., 70, 71; W., 153.
Dod, W., 133.
Donnington Hosp., 45—8, 52, 53, 129.
Doyley, E., T., 49; J., 121.
Dudley, J. C., 55.
Dugdale, Sir W., 16, 58.
Durandus, G., 109.
Dyne, H., 37.

Earp, Mr., 108.
Edgar, King, 7.
Edmund, King, 7.
Edmunds, F., 7.
Edward the Conf., 14; II., 46, 129, 136; III., 42, 44, 129; IV., 103; VI., 120.
Edwi, King, 7.
Effingham, Earl of, 47.
Elias, Capellane, 87.
Elizabeth, of York, 101, 103.
Ellis, Sir H., 14, 15.
Emericus, 146.
Ethelwold, Bp., 112.
Evetts, T., Mrs., 55.
Ewin, Rev. Mr., 88.

Faber, A., 30; H., 30; R., 30, 31.
Faritius, 16.
Fettiplace, Sir A., J., Edm., Ed., 105.
Ffowkes, T., 89.
Field, M., 65; S., 139.
Fileking, J., 30.
Fisher, J., 53.
Fitzelye, A., 147; T., 33, 147.
Fitzgerold, Al., see Basset; W., 21, 23.
Fitzneel, A., see Bassett; G., 37—42; J., 30, 126; Rich., 19—23, 28, 29, 36, 146, 147; Rob., 19, 22, 24, 26—28, 31, 36—39, 40—42, 126.
Fitznigel; see Fitzneel.
Fitzpayne, W., 148.
Flanders, Count of, 43.
Forbench, C., 88.
Foxhale, B., 126, 127.
Franceys, W., 29.
Freen, A., 1, 126; E., 1; T., 1, 126.
French, J., 55, 81, 105.

G., son of Peter, 146.
Giles, Dr. R., 55.
Giraldus Cambrensis, 117, 118.
Godhine, A., 34.
Graunge, J., 64.
Greenaway, T., 90.
Gretser, J., 109.
Grim, H., 146.
Guard, I., 92.

Guest, Dr. E., 156.
Guillim, J., 103.

Hacker, E. M., 82, 84, 92, 93; see Marshall, 71, 93.
Haines, Mrs., 55.
Hall, J., 87.
Hamilton, Mrs., R., 55.
Handlo, Sir J., 33.
Hartley, W. H. H., 48.
Hedges, J., 55.
Helias, 134.
Henry I., 16; III., 25, 132, 137; VI., 132; VIII., 47, 120.
Henry, Prince, 90.
Herne, J., 55.
Hester, J., 151, 152.
Hobhouse, Bp. E., 25, 26.
Holland, J., 65.
Holloway, J., R., 142.
Holmes, T., 122.
Holyday (Holliday), B., 69, 70, 151; B., jun., 153; *v.* Styles, 68, 151; Fam. of, 71.
Honer, —., 150.
Hopton, Sir O., 64.
Houghton, Rev. Mr., 89.
Howard, C., see Effingham.
Howel, the Good, 111.
Hugh, Bp. of Lincoln, 59.
Hugh, the Servitor, 148.
Hurst, E., J., H., Messrs., 55.
Husenbeth, Dr. F. C., 116.
Hussey, Mr., 97; R., 4.

Ignatius, Pseud., 108.
Ingram, Dr. J., 6, 95, 106, 157.
Ireland, Dr. J., 10.
Isabella, Princess, 42—44.

Jacob, G., 155.
Jacobson, Bp. W., 93.
James II., 142.
James, M., 50; R., 49.
Jannaway, T., 105.
Jenkinson, *v.* Thomas, 79.
Jenner, Fam. of, 92.
John, King, 145.
John, son of William, 133, 134.
John, the Miller, 30, 125.
Johnson, Dr. S., 117.
Jones, W. H., 14.
Jordan, M., 31.

Kemble, J. M., 6.
Kenilworth, Pr. of, 35, 59.
Kenneth, King, 114.
Kennington, —., 150.
Kent, A., 55.
Kilner, J., 24, 26.
King, Assigns of, 55.
King, Bp. R., 70.
Knollis, Sir F., 122.
Kyran, St., 113.
Kystell, P., 87.

Laffar, G., 56.
Langeston, J., 127, 128.
Leake, H., 55.
Lefsi, 14.
Le Franceys; see Franceys.
Le Frankleyn, R., 148; T., W., 33.
Le Hert, H., 34.
Leland, J., 112.
L'enfaunt, R.; see Child.
Le Yonge, J., P., 39.
Lenthall, J., 55.
Leopold, of Aust., 43.
Lewenad, R., 133.
Lewerich, C., 133.
Lewes (Lewys), D., 48; Dr., 67;

E., R., 49; J., 49, 67, 150; Johan., 150.
Lincoln, Bp. of; see Cheney, De Bleys, De Welles, Hugh, Rotheram.
Lincoln, Earl of; see De la Pole.
Lipscomb, G., 21, 38, 41.
Little, F., 88.
Locke, Sir J., 56.
London and County Bank, 55.
Lorraine, Card. of, 63.
Lucius, Pope, 61.

Mac Dermot, 113.
Mallam, T., 53.
Malteman, J., 135.
Mareys, J. 38.
Marriott, C., 116.
Marshall, E., 71, 72, 82, 92, 93; J., M. A., 54; N., 82; Fam. of, 92; see Hacker.
Martel, W., 57.
Matilda, Queen, 145.
Matthews, A. H., 92.
Mede, W., 153.
Milman, Dean H. H., 110.
Morisse, J., 135.
Morrell, J., 55.
Mudford, W., 128.
Munekan (Mynekan), A., P., 33, 147.

Nafferton, T., 127.
Neville, Abp. A., 43.
Newby, R., 126, 127.
Newlin, Mr., 106.
Newman, J. H., Mrs., 80; W., 133.
Nigel, 20.
ttingham, Earl of, 53; see ttingham.
Nowell, Dr. T., 50, 139; S., 141; Adm. W., 51, 52, 141; Fam. of, 52.
Nurse, J., 87.

O'Carwyll, 113.
Oddie, W., 93.
Oliver, Capellane, 86.
Onuphrius, 109.
Osborne, W., 87.
Oseney, Abbot of, 28, 33, 59.
Oxford, Bp. of; see King; Arch. and Hist. Soc., 100.

Packer, W. H., 48.
Palmer, Rev. Sir W., 94.
Pardo (Pardi), T., 79, 90.
Parker, J., 101; J. H., 96; W., 56, 81.
Parkes, R., 90.
Parsons, J., 56, 106.
Paulinus, Abp., 115.
Pearson, W., 90.
Percy, E., 49.
Peshall, Sir J., 132.
Pether, E., 56.
Photius, 108.
Picot, 16.
Pike, W., 56.
Pitts, A., 62—68, 87, 131, 150; C., 150; P., 49, 88; S., 150; (Pitt), Fam. of, 62—68.
Pitts *v.* James, 49, 150.
Plot, Dr. R., 9.
Powell, Sir J., 142.
Proast, J., 89.
Pulcher, Fam. of, 54.
Pygnell, W., 129.

Readhead, N., 152.

Reid, J., 105.
Richard II., 44—47; III., 104.
Robert, 30, 58.
Rochester, Bp. of; see De Merton.
Rock, Dr. J., 111, 113.
Rotheram, Bp. T., 75, 76, 78.
Rowles, Mrs., 56.

Sadler, C., 56.
Salisbury, Earl of; see De Montacute.
Salmon, H., 52.
Salter, W., 56.
Sankey, Mrs., 56.
Saunders, Miss, 54, 131.
Scarsebroke, J., 128.
Sered, H., 32.
Shakespeare, W., 154.
Sibthorp, Dr. J., 10.
Silvester, T., 90.
Simeon, of Dur., 112.
Simnel, L., 47.
Simpson, F., 92.
Singer, A., 92.
Skelton, J., 99.
Skiffe, Rev. Mr., 89.
Slatter, J., Mrs., W., 56.
Smith, A., 142: J., 90, 142; T., 143; W., 142.
Smythe, W., 122.
Spelman, Sir H., 6.
St. Barth. Hosp., Brethren of, 33—35, 129, 137, 138.
St. John Bapt. Hosp., Brethren of, 33, 34, 131—133.
St. John of Jerus. Hosp., Brethren of, 148—150.
Stephen, Dr. J., 1, 8, 19, 32, 36, 58, 78, 125.
Stephen, King, 148.
Stevens, 56.
Stevenson, J., 113.
Steuart, Sir F., 69.
Stiles, R., 151, 152.
Stocker, R., 122; W., 153.
Stonor, Fam. of, 63; Sir F., 131.
Storer, (Engr.) 155.
Street, G. E., 108.
Strong, H., 56.
Stubs, A., J., 31; M., 31, 33.
Sturges, N., 119.
Styringham, T.; see De Tyringham.
Sutton, Dr. T., 88.

Tatham, Dr. E., Mrs., 54.
Taylor, I., 6, 157.
Temple, Brethren of the, 32, 35, 145—149.
Testaferrata, Marquis of, 52.
Thame, Philip of, 149.
Thames Conservancy, Board of, 2.
Tharebut, R., 31.
Thwaytes, E., 106.
Towle, J., 131.
Trench, Abp. R. C., 70, 110.
Turner, E. T., 136.
Twopenny, M., R., 51, 140.

Ulph, 14.
Undershell, J., 56.
Urec, W., 133.

Wainflet, W., 132.
Wake, T., 154.
Walsh, A., 53; H., 36, 53, 56.
Warburton, Fam. of, 94; Dr. T. A., 81, 82, 84, 87, 93, 94, 105, 156.
Warne, Mrs., 56.
Warton, T., 95.

Wedevile, L., 75.
West, T., 90, 106; W. W., 127.
Wetherell, J., 93.
Whitney, Mrs., 56.
Wickham, W., 68, 131.
Wilcotes, J., 128.
Wilkinson, A.; see Cox.
William I., 91.
William, son of Manfred, 125, 133.
William, the Miller, 133, 145.
Williams, Sir J., 121.
Winchelsea, Abp., 83.
Winchester, Countess of, 26.
Wood, A., 13, 48, 69, 89, 137; J., 88.
Woollcombe, W. W., 93.
Wootten, Dr. J., 118; R., 10, 56.
Wordsworth, W., 73.
Wright, J., 122.
Wymbysh, N., 129.
Wynnin, St., 113.
Wytyngham, R., 128.

York, Abp. of; see Neville; Paulinus.
York, R. Duke of, 103.

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ADDENDA.

Pp. viii., 3—6. Add to the ways of spelling the name: "Yieffley," from Chr. Hodgson's *Account of the Augmentation of Small Livings*, p. 410, Lond. 1826; and "Geftele," *infr.*, also "Churche ȝyftele," p. 176.

P. 7, Note a. This is from Ethelred's Charter, A.D. 1004, in which, according to the Chartulary of St. Frideswide's, p. 8, Iffley is spelt "Geftele" ("ȝeftele"). This was written probably in the 14th century. It is wrongly spelt "Restell," in Dugdale. See J. Parker's "History of Oxford, in the 10th and 11th Centuries," p. 22, n. a., Oxf. 1871.

P. 50. Dr. Johnson paid a visit to Iffley on June 11th, 1784. Boswell notices this. He says[a]:—

"Dr. Johnson and I went in Dr. Adams's coach to dine with Dr. Nowell, Principal of St. Mary Hall, at his beautiful villa at Iffley, on the banks of the Isis, about two miles from Oxford. [Then follow remarks on Dr. Nowell's Sermon before the House of Commons, and Boswell observes:] Dr. Johnson said to me, 'Sir, the Court will be very much to blame if he is not promoted.' I told this to Dr. Nowell;

[a] *Life of Johnson*, p. 470, reprint, Lond. 1867. On the way, the conversation had turned upon the roughness of Dr. Johnson's manner, and the probability that he might have done more good if he had been more gentle; in the course of which Dr. Johnson remarked: "No, sir; I have done more good, as I am. Obscenity and impiety have been always repressed in my company."

and asserting my humbler, though not less zealous exertions in the same cause, I suggested, that whatever return we might receive, we should still have the consolation of being like Butler's steady and generous Royalist:—

> 'True as the dial to the sun,
> Although it be not shone[b] upon.'

We were well entertained, and very happy at Dr. Nowell's, where was a very agreeable company; and we drank 'Church and King' after dinner with true Tory cordiality."

In the course of the conversation afterwards, Dr. Johnson remarked:—

"Courage is a quality so necessary for maintaining virtue, that it is always respected, even when it is associated with vice."

It will not fail to be noticed how characteristic the circumstances of this visit were, both of Dr. Johnson and his faithful biographer. There was, until about fifteen years ago, a cedar-tree in the garden of Dr. Nowell's house, which was said to have been planted by Dr. Johnson, and may have been either planted by him, or called after him, from the occasion of this visit, which from the time of year is more probable. After it was removed, a portion of the wood was obtained by Dr. Warburton, from which he has had a reading-desk made, which is now at the Rectory. Major Ind, of Court-place, also obtained a part of the tree.

P. 51. There was a great fire at Iffley on October 12th, 1810, in which Admiral Nowell's property was

[b] "Shined," *Hudibras*, pt. iii. can. ii. l. 176.

destroyed, which was supposed to have been the act of an incendiary[c].

P. 52. The nautical reputation of this family is not yet extinct. In the *Times* of April 15, 1872, it is stated, on the authority of the *Naval and Military Gazette*: "Nothing but the able seamanship of Captain Nowell Salmon saved the vessel (the *Lord Clyde*) from being wrecked." He is a grandson of Admiral Nowell.

P. 53. Mr. Walsh's estate was purchased by Mr. James Richard Mallam, of Littlemore, not T. Mallam, of Oxford.

P. 56, Note x. It is incorrectly stated that Mr. Parsons was buried at Iffley. He was buried in the churchyard of the parish of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford, in which his family had long resided, and of which he himself had been an inhabitant.

P. 71. The rectorial estate was purchased in 1803 of Dr. Brookes, of whom there is a notice in the *Monthly Magazine*, vol. xlix. p. 25, Lond. 1820, as being at that time resident at Shipton-under-Wychwood. From the account of him in the "Topographical Sketches in Oxfordshire" of that date, in this periodical, the following extract is taken:—

"The next person in point of rank, and superior as to interest, who resided at Shipton, was the late Reverend Doctor Brookes, from whom I gleaned a large mass of local history which, perhaps, no other man could have given me.

---

[c] *Monthly Magazine*, vol. xxx. part i. p. 383, Lond. 1810.

"This gentleman retained to a very late period the vivacity which marked his youthful character; with all his faculties unimpaired. At this time he was eighty-five years of age, and he had just taken a walk to Chipping Norton and back, a distance of five miles from his residence. He was father of the University of Oxford, being its oldest member.

"This gentleman was much disturbed in his latter days by dissensions with his parishioners relative to tithes. . . . He knew Mr. Rawlinson, of Sarsden-house, who was a friend and correspondent of Pope. He said that in his youth he used to visit there, and perfectly remembers having heard Mr. Rawlinson say that Mr. Pope was a troublesome friend and an implacable enemy, who sometimes forgot favours, but never forgave enemies.

"The doctor married young, and had a large family. He obtained by marriage the Rectory of Daylesford, and his intercourse with the family of Governor Hastings enabled him to give me these interesting facts, [which are noticed in the "Sketches"]. His family had rented the Church lands so long, that he was bred to the Church partly with a view of succeeding to the vicarage. Mr. Godwin was his predecessor, who held it half-a-century. Considering Mr. Brookes as one whose travels were bounded within the island that gave him birth, no man could have gleaned more useful knowledge of mankind. . . . His fund of anecdote was inexhaustible, and he was tolerant to every human being except Napoleon Bonaparte; he would never suffer the name of the Emperor to be mentioned in his hearing without indulging in angry feelings. He troubled himself but little with party politics; and his enmity towards Bonaparte was grounded upon his putting the Duke d'Enghien to death after having seized him in a neutral state."

Pp. 100, 101. The paper which was read by Mr. J. Parker on the occasion of the visit of the Oxford

Architectural and Historical Society to Iffley, mentioned in the text, together with a coloured ground-plan of the Church to illustrate his remarks, has been printed in the *Proceedings and Excursions*, New Series, No. xvii. vol. ii. pp. 168—174.

Pp. 124—131. The writer is indebted to the Rev. W. West, Bursar of Lincoln College, for the following transcript from a document in possession of that Society, to be compared with Note c, p. 2 :—

ANCIENT TERRIER OF THE ESTATE OF LINCOLN COLLEGE, AND PRESENT DESCRIPTION :—

"A tereer of Ifly, with the watters and meade ground, and other appurtences thereunto belonging, made the 13th of November, 1661.

"Imprimis, the watters begining at Nie meade ditch, which meade belongeth to Litlemore, halfe streame up to the greate Berry meade to the end of the Colledg ham; And whole streame afterwards up to the mill, with all the back watters round the mill ayte; And whole streame from the mill up to the common watter belonging to the cittie of Oxon; And all the back watters on the east side of the greate kidney up to a meade called Tidnum, abbutting against Cowley meade end.

"Item, one litle ham, about halfe a yeard of ground, be it more or lesse, lieing in Tidnum; Two hams in Mr. James his greate kidney, being about half-an-acre, be it more or lesse; Another ham in the Towne meade over against those two hams, being about half-an-acre, more or lesse; One ham, lieing on the east side of eight acres, being in length from Wootten meade clean through eight acre and some part of

ten acres, being about half-an-acre of ground, more or lesse; One ham more in the great Berry meade, adjoining to the mill streame, being about three yerds, more or lesse; The dwelling-house and mill, two oarchards, and the mill aytes.

"By Richard Ffeshir, miller."

Mr. West adds the following details:—

"In 1820 a plot of ground, on which is built the toll-house (part of No. 62 in the Award Map), was sold by Lincoln College to the Thames Commissioners.

"By the Act passed in 1866 the College was deprived of its share of the tolls without compensation. The Danbe family, who had the other moiety of the old lock tolls, had £500 compensation. There were twenty-two old lock owners on the river deprived of their tolls, and no one got compensation but Mr. Danbe.

"In the minutes of my evidence before the Committee I am made to say that these tolls were 'conferred' on the College by Parliament. What I said was, that the right was 'confirmed' by Parliament.

"The property of Lincoln College in Iffley now consists of—

	A.	R.	P.
"The manor-house, &c., and garden .	0	2	13
Small grass field near the river . .	0	1	34
Pond Close	0	3	13
Close adjoining	1	3	10
Cottage and garden	0	0	30
(Let to Miss Saunders.)	3	3	20

	A.	R.	P.
Two allotments in the upper field . (Let to Henry Carter.)	15	3	28
Allotment in the meadow . . . (Let to Thomas Lee.)	2	0	35
Part of Great Kidneys	0	1	16
Part of do.	0	1	35
Allotment in Iffley Meadow . .	0	2	10
(Let to James Richard Mallam.)	1	1	21
An allotment, which the College took in exchange from Sir Joseph Lock. It is described as being in Hawkwell Furlong. It is a part of the garden and field formerly in the occupation of Andrew Bridgwater, now of Mrs. Whitney or her under-tenant . .	1	2	34

"The Mill and Appurtenances.

House, mill, and garden	0	0	21
Land by mill-gate	0	0	16
Ham on the other side of the river .	0	0	8
Do. do.	0	1	6
Do. do.	0	0	35
Ait by back stream	0	0	23
Do. by the Pound	0	0	23
Ham in Berry Mead	0	0	29
Ait by the Pound	0	0	13
The Island	0	0	6
Ham in Berry Mead	0	1	22
	1	3	2

	A.	R.	P.
Also the fishing in the Isis from Nye Mead Ditch to Oxford Free-water stone. (Let to Mr. John Towle.)			
Total quantity	26	3	20

"The towing-path belonging to the mill is 25 chains, for which the Thames Conservancy pays 10*d.* per chain.

"Nye Mead (10A. 2R. 14P.), in Littlemore, is part of a farm belonging to Lincoln College, in Littlemore and Cowley, let to Mrs. Allin."

This statement will also afford assistance towards identifying the position of Bury Mead, which is mentioned (p. 11) as the place to which the expedition was made, according to the legend, from the Abbey of Abingdon. From the description it is probably intended to be the place where there is now the large meadow, in the township of Wootton and parish of Hincksey, which is the property of E. W. Harcourt, Esq., of Nuneham Park. And it will assist in the identification of the portions of the parish described as in the county of Berks, pp. 1, 2, and Notes. It also corrects the name of the purchaser of the property of the Nowell family (p. 53).

P. 157. The Rev. W. E. Buckley, formerly Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon, having observed the name of Ivy Hincksey in the map inserted in Plot's "Natural History of Oxfordshire," published in 1677, has considered that it suggests the true derivation of Iffley, and has favoured the writer with these remarks:—

"I find in *Early English Pronunciation* by Alexander J. Ellis, part ii. p. 498; Early English Text Society, 1869:

[c] The name *Aldithel* in the English, p. 504, and *Andithel* in the French, p. 505, seem to be a contraction for the name *Aldidelege*, in Staffordshire; *ald-ide-lege*, or Anglo-Saxon *eald-yðu-lega*, that is, old-water-land. Compare Cædmon's *ea-stream-yðu*.'

"In this word *yðu* is, I think, the origin of *Ivy* in Plot's Map of Oxfordshire, as the epithet of Hinksey. There is an interchange in Northants between *Th* and *F*, as in Th*enford* or F*enford*, F*inedon* or Th*yngdon*, so that the change between the softer ð and *v* would be an exact parallel, and yðe or yðu, would become y*v*e or y*v*u = Ivy of Plot's map, being *Water* Hincksey."

The "G" "ȝ" or "Z," which occur so often, as the first letter of the word, would be no objection to this. But the suggestion, as it will be seen, is to be accompanied by the remark, to which allusion is made in Mr. Buckley's second letter, that the appellation "Ivy", though occurring as a prefix to other places, has not been found[d] elsewhere applied to Hincksey, and arises probably from a mistake. It does not, indeed, appear well adapted to be an addition to the old forms of the name Hengesteseig[e], Hengestes ige[f], Hengstessie[g], Hensteshie[h], Hensteseia[i]. In all these, existing at a date to which, if to any, the name "Ivy" would

---

[d] Mr. W. H. Turner, who has catalogued many hundreds of charters relating to the neighbourhood in the Bodleian Library, has not met with the term "Ivy" applied to Hincksey.

[e] A.D. 821, *Chron. Mond. de Abingd.*, vol. i. p. 26, Rolls' Ser., 1858.

[f] A.D. 952, pp. 179, 180, 181, where Eanflæde gelade, Iffley (?) waters, are mentioned.

[g] A.D. 952, *Ibid.*, p. 179.

[h] A.D. 968, *Ibid.*, p. 270.

[i] *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 320.

seem to be referable, the termination so evidently of itself signifies 'an island,' that the addition of "Ivy," or 'water,' would appear to be superfluous, and, indeed, to be no distinction at all. The word "Ferry," on the other hand, implying the use, and not merely the presence of the water, might well be added, to denote that portion of the divided lands of Hincksey, which, by the altered condition of the river in the course of time, would have to be approached by a passage over the stream, the name beginning to come into common use when Dr. Plot wrote his History.

Mr. J. Parker, who has studied very carefully the antiquities of the neighbourhood, in respect of the single occurrence of the name in the map, supposes that the word is simply the engraver's mistake, who placed "Ivy" for "F'ry" (the contracted form of "Ferry," as Plot might well have written on his map). There appears some confirmation of this in the difficulty which there would be in deciphering an autograph in which the letters are very similar. If any one were to attempt to read the signature of the well-known Mrs. Fry, without any previous intimation, he might well make some such mistake[k].

In a second communication relating to this suggestion, the Rev. W. E. Buckley remarks:—

"I am unwilling to admit the suggestion of an engraver's mistake of *Ferry* engraved *Ivy*, and think that the substitu-

[k] See *Handbook of Autographs*, by F. G. Netherclift, and R. Sims, Lond. J. R. Smith, 1862, sub. voc. Fry, [p. 80], No. 8.

tion of one aspirate for another is so common as to make the etymology certain, if it be allowable to say anything is certain in that field of conjecture. My only doubt is whether the word *ȳs* or *ȳsu* would be used by itself with the name of a place, otherwise it is a very frequent word in composition with others, as you may see in Bosworth."

But even supposing, as is probable, that the ancient form Gifteleia (pp. 3, 6, 157) is to be taken to represent most nearly the original form of Iffley, there is still possibly a relation to be traced between this word and "Ivy," as in the derivation suggested by Mr. Buckley, whether in that form admissible or not. Blount, in his "Law Dictionary[1]," has:—

"Gifta[m] aquæ.—*Molendinum et vivarium cum* gifta aquæ. *Mon. Angl.* 3 *Par.* The stream of water, *ut videtur.*"

The interpretation here given is professedly conjectural; but, if it is to be admitted, it may contain a trace of the English word "Ivy," in a Latinized form.

The Vicar of Iffley, Dr. T. A. Warburton, looks to another source for a derivation of the name of his parish, and has favoured the writer with the following communication:—

"A learned antiquarian suggests to me, that the name Iffley is an importation from Scandinavia. There is a town called Gefle, pronounced Yefley, in the Gulph of Bothnia,

---

[1] The second edition, Lond. 1691, s. v.

[m] The word is printed "gista" in Du Cange:—"Gista aquæ, gest d'eau, jest, cursus aquæ," with the reference to the *Monasticon.* But in both editions of the latter, (old edition, vol. iii. p. 60; new, vol. vi. p. 361), it is "gifta aquæ." It occurs in a Charter of Derley Abbey, in Derbyshire:—"ad faciendum molendinum, et vivarium, cum gifta aquæ."

north of Stockholm, a thriving little town, the entrance to Dalecarlia; and, he remarks, that the territory held by the Danes in time of the Norsemen extended to the Thames, and they most likely gave the name of their town to a place on the frontiers."

This variety of conjecture, not without its interest, may make the reader still more inclined to fall back upon the remark of Dr. Guest, the highest authority in questions of this kind, relating to early English History, which is thus stated in the concluding page of the text[a]:—

"In a case of so much difficulty, it is the more prudent, as it is certainly the more honest course, to confess one's ignorance."

Note, p. 21, sqq. By the marriage of Agnes Fitzneel to Reginald Basset, in 1220, the estate of the Fitzneels came into possession of the Bassets. The Charter, of which the following is an abstract, one of the MSS. in the Bodleian Library not yet catalogued, traces an estate at Iffley in this family as late as 1338:—

"In the 12th year of Edward III., 1338-9, Johanna and Alice, daughters of John Basset, grant to Thomas le Kyng, of Grendon, for his life, three half acres of arable land lying in Church ȝyftele, on rendering one rose yearly for all service: These being witnesses, Robert le fiz Thomas, Thomas Dycon, Thomas Wormenhale, Thomas Frankelyn of Covele, and others."

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[a] *Supr.*, p. 157.

INDEX OF NAMES IN ADDENDA.

Adams, Dr., 165.
Allin, Mrs., 172.

Basset, J., Jno., R., Fam. of, 176.
Blount, T., 175.
Bonaparte, Nap., 168.
Boswell, J., 165, 6.
Bosworth, Rev. Prof., 175.
Bridgwater, A., 171.
Brookes, Rev. Dr., 167, 8.
Buckley, Rev. W. E., 172—175.
Butler, S., 166.

Cædmon, 173.
Carter, H., 171.

Danbe, Mr., Fam. of, 170.
D'Enghien, Duke, 168.
Du Cange, C. D., 175.
Dugdale, Sir W., 165, 75.
Dycon, T., 176.

Edward III., 176.
Ellis, A. J., 172.
Ethelred II., 165.

Ffeshir, R., 170.
Fitzneel, A., Fam. of, 176.
Frankelyn, T., 176.
Fry, E., 174.

Godwin, Rev. Mr., 168.
Guest, Dr. E., 176.

Harcourt, E. W., 172.
Hastings, Warren, 168.
Hodgson, C., 165.

Ind, Major, 166.

James, Mr., 169.
Johnson, Dr. S., 165, 6.

Le Fitz Thomas, R., 176.
Le Kyng, T., 176.
Lee, T., 171.
Lock, Sir J., 171.

Mallam, J. R., 167, 70; T., 167.

Netherclift, F. G., 174.
Nowell, Dr. T., 165, 6; Adm. W., 166, 7; Fam. of, 172.

Parker, J., 165, 8, 74.
Parsons, J., 167.
Plot, R., 172, 3, 4.
Pope, A., 168.

Rawlinson, Mr., 168.

Salmon, Capt. Nowell, 167.
Saunders, Miss, 170.
Sims, R., 174.

Towle, J., 172.
Turner, W. H., 173.

Walsh, H., 167.
Warburton, Rev. T. A., 166, 175.
West, Rev. W., 169, 170.
Whitney, Mrs., 171.
Wormenhale, T., 176.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
New Books	3
Scripture Commentaries	4, 5
Ecclesiastical History	6, 7
The Prayer-book	8
Doctrinal Theology	9
Standard English Divines	10
Parish Work	11
Devotional Works	12
Oxford Editions of Devotional Works	14
Biographies	15
The Christian Year	16
Church Poetry	17
Sermons	18
Historical Tales	20
Architecture and Archæology	21, 23
Architectural Topography	22
Archæology	24
Oxford Pocket Classics	25—29
Educational Works	30, 31
Daily Services	32

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In 1856, a new edition being required, several improvements were adopted, and references given, by which the Daily Lessons were rendered available for use in reading the Sunday Lessons also.

The new "Prayer-book (Table of Lessons) Act, 1871," has necessitated reprinting nearly the whole book, and opportunity has been taken of still further adding to the improvements.

The Lessons appointed for the Immoveable Festivals are printed entire in the course of the Daily Lessons where they occur. For the Sundays and Moveable Festivals, and for the days dependent on them, a table containing fuller references, with the initial words and ample directions where the Lesson may be found, is given. Where the Lesson for the Moveable Feast is not included entire amongst the Daily Lessons, it is printed in full in its proper place. Also in the part containing Daily Lessons, greater facilities have been provided for verifying the references.

There are also many modifications in the arrangement, wherein this Service-book differs from the Prayer-book: the Order for the Administration of the Holy Communion is printed as a distinct service, with the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels, which belong to the same: the Psalms immediately follow Daily Morning and Evening Prayer: the Morning and Evening Lessons also are by this arrangement brought nearer to the Service to which they belong, while the Occasional Offices are transferred to the end of the book. This plan of arrangement will shew the aim and object of the work, viz. to provide a convenient and portable volume for those persons who have the privilege of attending the appointed Daily Service in the Church or read it in their own houses.

JUL 7 - 1931.